

The University of Chicago

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES
OF NEW MEXICO ENGLISH BETWEEN
1805 AND 1890

A PART OF A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE
FACULTY OF THE DIVISION OF THE HUMANITIES
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF
PHILOSOPHY

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE
AND LITERATURE
AUGUST, 1941

By
WOODFORD AGEE HEFLIN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of the Dictionary of American English, now over half published, is to present with adequate or available illustration, first, the vital--used for want of a better term--and, second, the original language of the American people from the earliest colonial times down to 1900.¹

The distinction between the non-American and the vital American language is probably one used only by the makers of historical dictionaries, but it is one of great usefulness to them. On the one hand, prepositions, conjunctions, large numbers of adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and abstract nouns constitute a body of words that everyone speaking the English language must use, and in this sense they are vital; but these words do not depend for their vitality upon America either as a place or as a home of the American people. They are merely non-Americanisms frequently or sometimes used by Americans.

In this class of words are most, but not all, intellectual words, that is, words that stand not for concrete things or actions, but for ideas. The exceptions are those associated in some particular way with American customs, institutions, or peculiar American ways of thinking. Such words as federalism, democracy, and freedom, for instance, are among the exceptions because of their American connotations, but honesty, sameness, and ingenuity, as having no special American connotations, are, for the sake of this classification, non-American.

The vital American language, on the other hand, is a term broad enough to include all words or combinations of words that reflect American civilization. The names of concrete objects, such as tools and manufactured products, of birds, fish, animals, trees, and flowers, of institutions, of important actions, processes, and psychological phenomena--any and all of these, so long

¹Words and meanings, with the exception of certain slang expressions, are illustrated down to 1925 if their history can be traced back before 1900. Slang, unless it appears to be permanently adopted, is not illustrated if the first evidence for it appears in print after 1875.

as they stand, or have stood, for real things and facts in the experience of the American people--constitute the essentially American part of the American vocabulary.

It is, of course, not implied that these words may not also be vital to the speech of the British people. Englishmen, because they have many of the same phenomena that Americans have, may use the same names that Americans do to talk about them. So, a large body of words vital to both people exists. But this simply means that a part of the job of the historical lexicographer is to take this fact into account. In the case of the Dictionary of American English, an elaborate and yet readily understandable system of symbols has been employed to point out words of this category.

The second large group of words and phrases displayed in the Dictionary of American English, or, as it can be more conveniently called, the DAE, constitutes the class of words originating among American speakers or inspired by American phenomena. This class includes (1) old words adapted to express other ideas than they formerly expressed, or to name other phenomena than they formerly named,¹ (2) borrowings from other languages, and (3) coinages and new combinations.

The scope of the DAE, of course, is nation wide, and so far as possible it records the vocabulary not only of the nation as a whole but also of every section of the country, even displaying many localisms. In order to achieve this, readings in every section of the country have been made. These have been extensive for some areas, notably for New England during the colonial period. And for all areas, some reading has been done, although not always to the extent that the editors would have liked it to be. Ideally, a series of thoroughgoing vocabulary studies of every section of the country would have been the desired preliminary to the editing of the national dictionary. That this had not been done has made it all the more necessary for special readings to be made by the dictionary staff.

¹Old words are sometimes contracted from a general to a specific sense, as in the words, lumber, Economist (i.e., a member of the communistic society of Economy, Pennsylvania). Sometimes they are expanded from a specific to a general sense; sometimes they are applied to entirely different phenomena with a subsequent loss of their old meanings, as in robin and badger.

The present study fits into the general program of establishing the history of the American language. It was undertaken partly to contribute a body of quotations to the files of the DAE which would reflect more accurately than quotations previously collected the actual vocabulary of New Mexico or of the Southwest in the late nineteenth century; and partly to display something of a well-rounded picture of the vital vocabulary of this single area during the period covered.

In line with the first purpose, all of the quotations used in this study from the letter D to the end of the alphabet, as well as an equal number not needed here, have been turned over to the dictionary, where they have been, and are now being, used or rejected according to the needs of the dictionary. The value of this body of quotations lies chiefly in the fact that most of them are taken from newspapers published in New Mexico between the years 1847 and 1890.¹ This reading covers the period from the first American occupation to the end of the railroad construction activity in the area--a period that reflects in the vocabulary of the people the establishment of the cattle, sheep, and mining industries, and the social beginnings of American civilization superimposed upon and mixed with a much older Indian and Spanish civilization.

The type of evidence offered by the newspapers of a newly settled country on the speech habits of the people is one of the best available. Taking it by and large it is closer to actual colloquial speech than the evidence to be found in magazine articles, travel books, or novels. In these latter, a writer often has, for instance, a motive to create local color by the introduction, let us say, of Spanish words or coined phrases. Such usage, of course, may be good literary practice, but it is not good evidence for actual usage among the people of a given area.²

Newspapers, however, by virtue of being more carelessly and hastily written than books and magazine articles, and intended to appeal to the common people actually residing in an area, come

¹Among these is the first English newspaper printed in New Mexico, the Santa Fe Republican of 1847.

²Hurst Julian has recently drawn attention to the inaccurate use of the Westerner's vocabulary by western story writers: see Saturday Review of Literature, XXII, No. 12 (July 13, 1940), 13-15.

very close to reflecting the speech of the people. Only letters, diaries, and private journals offer as good sources for this vocabulary. These latter sources, however, are not always available, although for this study several journals written by military commanders of the army of occupation have been read. These, together with the newspapers, constitute the best sources of material herein presented.

That these sources are of some significance is indicated by the number of important quotations that would have been contributed to the first volume of the DAE if the reading had been begun early enough for use there. A list of the entries shown in the vocabulary section of this study, wherein the DAE could have profited by their use, running from the letter A through the letter D, follows. This list includes some words that might have been rejected by the DAE--such as purely Spanish words, or words of purely local significance--but whenever such is the case the fact is indicated by a minus sign set before them. The others would have been real contributions, the nature of which can, in each instance, be discovered by checking with the vocabulary section.

Acequia	Arid land
Acequia law	-Arizona
Acequia madre	Armas de pelo
-Acoma	Army of the West
Acting governor	Arrastra
-Adelantado	Arriero
-Ademas	Arroyo
Adios	Artesian well
Adobe	-A. T.
-Agregado	Aztec
-Agua caliente	Baby beef
Albur	Baby show
Alegria	Back loading
Alien ownership act	Bad Indian
Alkali water	Baile
Almud	Baile room
-Ama	-Bajada
Amalgamator	-Bandolin
American	Bank
American cow	Bar
American republic	Barb wire
Amigo	Barley coffee
-Amo	Barony
-Analco	Bar silver
Anchor cattle	Base
-Angelito	Base-burning stove
Anglo-American	-Bastamento
Annexation	-Baston de justicia
Anti-state plank	Bay window
-Apoga	Bed mining

- Beef
- Beefery
- Bell mare
- Berrendo
- Beso
- Big jaw
- Big money
- Billiard saloon
- Bi-metals
- Bitter cottonwood
- Blacksnake whip
- Blind lode
- Bloat
- Block
- Blow, v.
- Blowhard
- Blown
- Blue-tailed fly
- Bob major
- Bobtail flush
- Bogging
- Booster
- Bosque
- Bosque Redondo
- Bota
- Bouncer
- Bow-wow
- Bozal
- Brand
- Brand book
- Branding chute
- Breast, v.
- Breast pin
- Breeding range
- Broad gauge
- Broadhorn
- Broke
- Bronco baile
- Buck, n.²
- Buck, n.³
- Buck scraper
- Buenas noches
- Buenas tardes
- Bueno
- Bueno hombre
- Buenos dias
- Buffalo eater
- Buffalo half-breed cow
- Bullwhack, v.
- Bunch, v.
- Bunco
- Burn, v.
- Burnt brand
- Burro school
- Caballo
- Caballo de silla
- Cabestro
- Cacaina
- Cachina
- Cacique
- Cafe de los Mexicanos
- Calda
- Calf crop
- Caliche
- California lion
- California saddle
- California vulture
- Calle
- Calzon
- Camaleon
- Campomache
- Canal
- Canvas city
- Caparejo
- Capilla
- Capital city
- Capitan de guerra
- Carcage
- Carcel
- Carear
- Carletonia
- Carletonia colony
- Carnero
- Carpentbag, a.
- Casa
- Casa tranquila
- Castilian, n.
- Castilian, a.
- Castilian language
- Catholic majesty
- Cattle
- Cattle blockade
- Cattle convention
- Cattle country
- Cattle drive
- Cattle fever
- Cattle guard
- Cattle inspector
- Cattle pen
- Cattle quarantine
- Cavallero
- Cedar
- Centavo
- Centinela
- Centralismo
- Chair car
- Chapeton
- Chaqueta
- Charco
- Cheese
- Chicken fixins
- Child of the forest
- Chile colorado
- Chile con carne
- Chill room
- China berry
- China tree
- Chinese laundry
- Chiquito
- Chisero

- Christopher Columbus
- Chupar
- Chuzá
- Cibola
- Cibolero
- Cicerone
- Cieniga
- Cimarron
- Cincho
- Cinto lace
- Circle
- Circuit court
- City of the Holy Faith
- City of meadows
- Ciudad
- Civilized Indian
- Claim
- Claim agent
- Clean, v.
- Clean-up
- Cliff dwelling
- Cliff house
- Close herding
- Close range
- Coaster horn
- Cola de pato
- Colchon
- Cold collar
- Cold deck, v.
- Cold flour
- Coleo
- Colonist
- Colony
- Colt's
- Comanchero
- Combination
- Combination car
- Comedia
- Come man
- Comstock
- Concho corn
- Concord car
- Concord harness
- Congressman
- Conquistador
- Contra-revolution
- Contre-acequia
- Convent
- Convention
- Coona
- Coraza
- Cordel
- Cordovan
- Cornish roller
- Corral, n.
- Corral, v.
- Correction line
- Corredor
- Correr el gallo
- Costal
- Council
- Counter acequia
- Covered bridge
- Cow
- Cowboy
- Cow camp
- Cow chips
- Cow country
- Cow-hunter
- Cowman
- Cow puncher
- Cow ranch
- Cow town
- Coyote
- Cristiano
- Crossbred
- Cuna
- Cura
- Cut, v.
- Cutting gate
- Cutting out
- Cutting scrape
- Dam, n.
- Dam, v.
- Dance hall
- Dancing placita
- Dead-beat, v.
- Dead duck
- Deadhead, v.
- Dead Indian
- Dead line
- Dead list
- Dead or alive
- Dead sure
- Dead tip
- Dearborn carriage
- Deck¹
- Deck²
- Decoy cow outfit
- Dehorning
- Delaine
- Del Norte
- Department
- Depredations
- Derecho de consumo
- Despensa
- Dia
- Diamond half
- Diez centavos
- Dinero
- Dining station
- Dios
- Dip
- Dip candle
- Dirt rocking
- Ditch right
- Ditcher
- Ditching
- Do
- Dobie

Dog-tight	Drinking hole
Don	Drive, <u>n.</u>
-Dona	Drive, <u>v.</u>
Door	Driver
-Dos	Drop letter
Double-barrel	Drover
Double-deck	Dry, <u>v.</u>
Double, <u>v.</u>	Dry camp
Drag mill	Dry-fed, <u>a.</u>
Dragoon	Dry washer
Dressed beef	Dry washing
Drift, <u>v.</u>	Dude
Drifting man	Dudess

Of the 325 entries represented here, about 73 may be dismissed as of no particular value to the DAE, but the remaining 252 entries would have been, or have been, of use,¹ some to a great degree. Sometimes, these entries would have supplied evidence for words not found in the DAE. For instance, such Americanisms as Aztec, baby beef, bed mining, beefery, blind lode, bloat, Bosque, breeding range, buck scraper, caliche, canvas city, cattle drive, chill room, cliff house, close herding, close range, coaster horn, cold deck (verb), Comstock, Conquistador, correction line, costal, counter acequia, cow ranch, cutting gate, dead or alive, dead sure, dirt rocking, ditch right, and dry washing do not appear in the dictionary because at the time of editing no evidence was available for them.

Sometimes the findings have produced earlier evidence for a word than the DAE supplies. This is especially significant when the evidence is considerably earlier, that is, by twenty or thirty years or by a generation. For instance, the following would have been quite useful to the dictionary on this score: blacksnake whip, blowhard, booster, breast pin, canoe navigation, Chinese laundry, cibola, claim agent, covered bridge, deadhead, ditching, double-barrel, dry (verb).

In other instances, some of the material collected for

¹It should be observed, of course, that the presentation of these words or combinations not found in the DAE constitutes no great criticism of the dictionary. In comparison with the thousands of words and phrases actually treated in it, they are few. Their number seems significant only in respect to the regional vocabulary of the Southwest as displayed in the DAE. It should also be remembered that no matter how wide the reading may have been for the DAE, it will always be possible by special investigation to collect earlier quotations than those found in the dictionary. These earlier quotations may sometimes change the general picture of a word's history, but not always.

this study has been put into the dictionary during proof stage.¹ For the letters D, E, and F, this can be illustrated by the following entries in the dictionary: dead duck, dip, dip candle, ditching, dogie, dressed beef, dry washer, dude, dudess, eye-opener, Faithist, fake (adj.), fall clip, fall clipping, fandango (verb), feeding ground, fence rider, floating outfit, former (adj.), and forty-five.²

The contributions thus noted in comparing the evidence here with that of the first parts of the DAE are an index to the amount and nature of the materials now being used from this source in the editing of the rest of the alphabet in the dictionary.³ Even when these materials do not supply the earliest or the best quotations available, they are nearly always useful, because by being chiefly from colloquial sources they nearly always include some fact that casts light upon special problems arising in the editing process.

The present study is not to be wholly justified, however, upon its contributions to the DAE. More significantly, it brings together for the first time a body of words and phrases, illustrated by dated quotations from the writings of Southwestern people, through which may be seen the civilization of the South-

¹When proof revisions had progressed to a mature stage, evidence available here could not always be included in the DAE because of practical difficulties. This condition prevailed throughout the second volume of the dictionary to a more or less degree, because the reading for this study was in progress while that volume was being published.

²The staff of the DAE had already read a few documents used in this study, the chief ones being Zebulon M. Pike's Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi ... (Philadelphia, 1810) and Josiah Gregg's Commerce of the Prairies or the Journal of a Santa Fé Trader ... (2 vols.; New York, 1844). There is therefore some duplication of quotations. Sometimes, however, evidence from these sources was overlooked by the staff of the DAE, in which case the omission has been indicated; see, for instance, American (sense 1a), Anglo-American (adj.), beef (sense 1a), bell mare, bitter cottonwood, canal, canoe navigation, Castilian (noun and adj.), Castilian language, cattle guard, cattle pen, cedar, cold collar, corral, double-barrel (adj.), dry (verb).

³This is to say nothing of the numerous quotations otherwise collected in this study that may be, and are, useful to the editors of the dictionary.

west, especially that of people living in New Mexico.¹

By means of these words and quotations, two kinds of observations can be made. The first is on the level of linguistics; the second is on the level of social history. First we will deal with linguistic matters.

For the first time, one may see in this study the correct proportions of one part of the Southwesterner's vocabulary to other parts. For instance, the part that Spanish has played in his vocabulary is here put into proper focus. Earlier studies limited to Spanish terms in English have tended to over-emphasize the part that Spanish has played. The present study avoids this over-emphasis, and supplies, in fact, by virtue of the newspaper sources a better kind of evidence for the use of Spanish in English contexts than hitherto collected.²

In this connection, an analysis of the Spanish vocabulary used in Gregg's Commerce of the Prairies (1844) clearly indicates

¹It is to be hoped that supplementary readings in Arizona and western Texas for the period covered will be soon undertaken to fill in the different aspects of the picture.

²The chief collection of this sort is Harold W. Bentley's A Dictionary of Spanish Terms in English (New York, 1932). It treats each entry word or phrase in a separate paragraph, indicating the pronunciation of the words in English, the level upon which the words are used in English-speaking societies, and, to a certain degree, the extent of the words' adoption into English. In the Introduction, the author calls attention to a "certain unnaturalness or affectation" in the use of Spanish by many writers (p. 79) in order to serve their literary purposes, but the author does not always distinguish between this kind of evidence in his vocabulary list and the kind that is close to the actual speech of the people. For instance, his entries on baile, bajada, bandido, bronco, broncobuster, casa grande, charco, coyote, pinto, etc., are not supported by the best kind of evidence, much of it being fiction and of a late date. Some of these words, of course, certainly do exist on a colloquial level in the English of the Southwest notwithstanding the lack of good evidence for them, but Bentley's remark that *carisima* "is used not uncommonly by Americans of the Southwest particularly in light conversation," may be open to doubt. If judged by the evidence collected here as well as by the experience I have had in the Southwest, which is that of a native New Mexican, the word is rarely, if ever, heard in an English context. Bentley supports its usage by a single quotation of 1927. In spite of these criticisms, however, it is possible, by paying close attention to Bentley's explanations of the words in his vocabulary list, as well as by observing the type of evidence cited in support of their use, to determine in most cases the extent and nature of their use. For a note on how to judge the evidence given in the vocabulary section of this study, see p. 32.

the danger of putting too much reliance upon a single work as evidence of Spanish words in English usage. Of the 207 different Spanish words and phrases used in that part of the Commerce which deals with New Mexico, at least 69 are occasionalisms which have never been a part of the general English vocabulary of the people. Of the remaining 138 examples, many would be understood by few English speakers. It is a mistake to think that most English-speaking people of the area once understood, or now understand, Spanish. In towns like Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Gallup, Farmington, and Las Cruces, most of the Anglo-Americans certainly do not understand Spanish today; and it is doubtful if the Anglo-Americans of the past three generations understood it either.¹ Their vocabulary, although containing a higher percentage of Spanish words than that of people living in other sections of the country, does not now include, and probably never did include, such words as ancheta, bota, carcel, coraza, diligencia, estampida, factura, gobernadorcillo, granero, lepero, malacate, mestena, mulera, padrino, penitencia, piloncillo, Semana Santa, and tilma. Yet, all these words are in Gregg. In fact, most Anglo-Americans in the area would probably look puzzled if even more common words like bandido, barracon, borrachio, bozal, caballada, campo santo, carrera, charco, hidalgo, ladron, paisano, and tegua were used in conversation.²

On the other hand, English speakers of the Southwest have from their earliest contacts with the Spanish-speaking people apparently used with entire understanding such Spanish words as acequia, adios, adobe, alfalfa, arrastra, arroyo, baile, bonanza, bosque, bronco, burro, caballero, cañon, chamiso, chile, chinche, compadre, companero, corral, coyote, cura, dinero, fanega, frijole, gringo, hacienda, hombre, jacal, jornada, junta, laguna, lariat, loco, mesa, mesquite, mezcal, mustang, olla, padre, patio, peon, peso, pinole, placer, plaza, pulque, quien sabe, ranch,

¹Evidence for this opinion rests chiefly upon the writer's acquaintance with men and women who came to New Mexico during the 1880's and 1890's. Naturally, many of these, like Holm O. Bursum and J. H. Crist, know, or knew, Spanish, but the majority of them have only the slightest knowledge of the language. There has always been too much opportunity for Anglo-Americans to club together to the exclusion of their Spanish compadres for them to feel the need of "speaking the spik."

²These words are all in Bentley, op. cit.

rancheria, ranchero, real, reboso, rico, rodeo, sabe, senorita, serape, siesta, sombrero, tortilla, vamoose, vaquero, vara, vega, viga, and vigilante.

It may be observed, however, that even many of these words have their equivalents in older English words, such as in ditch for acequia, woods for bosque, donkey for burro, money for dinero, and hat for sombrero. It is not unlikely, in many instances, that the older English word will even yet entirely replace the Spanish equivalent. Spanish words need something more than the example of usage by fiction and travel writers to recommend their permanent adoption into the spoken English language of the people. Naturally, during the first decades of contact between Spanish Americans and Anglo-Americans, Spanish words found their way into English, but relatively few of these can be expected to remain there now that the Spanish American has learned or is learning the English language and is adopting the ways of Anglo-American civilization.¹

Another linguistic matter of some interest is the problem of showing relations between the vocabulary of the Southwest and that of other parts of the country. By paying attention to the system of symbols which makes a comparison between the words of this study and the same words in the DAE and the Oxford dictionary, one may usually determine the nature and number of words apparently restricted in use to the Southwest,² and yet see by the same method the extent of usage brought into the area from older parts of the country.³ For instance, a word like alkali water

¹Words like adobe, alfalfa, arroyo, canon, corral, coyote, ranch, and plaza will undoubtedly remain permanently, partly because there are no exact equivalents for these words, but attention should be called to the number of English words that are tending to displace words of Spanish origin (see pp. 14 f.). It is, of course, possible that certain Spanish words will become more fixed in English by the tendency of Spanish Americans to speak English. Finding them already partially adopted, they may well tend to use them in preference to English equivalents.

²This can be done only to the letter P, because the DAE has not yet gone beyond this point.

³It should be observed that colloquial American expressions that have no special connection with the Southwest have usually been omitted from the vocabulary list. This omission follows the precedent of the DAE, where English expressions, however current in the United States, are omitted unless they have some special connection with this country. Naturally, many American

appears in this study, but is not edited in the DAE. In the nature of things, this word is not so apt to be in the vocabulary of eastern and middle western people, because the phenomenon for which it stands is not common in the East and Middle West. In New Mexico, however, where irrigation has been used for centuries, the phenomenon of alkali water would at once be observed by Americans, and hence would soon be named. Bar in the names of brands would likewise be a word not naturally used in the East; but in the West, where the phenomenon of a bar was widely used in stock brands, the word would naturally be commonly used. By the same or similar circumstances such words and expressions as breeding range, burnt brand, cattle ring, cattle fever, close herding, dirt rocker, dogie, dry washer, to ride the fences, fence owner, fever line, gringo, home ranch, irrigating acequia, iron (a branding iron), loco, loose herding, monte dealer, mountain locomotive, pastor, piñon tree, prairie dog, prospect hole, range rider, and stake notice would normally be expected to turn up in the West before they appeared, if ever they did, in the vocabulary of the Easterner.

Barb wire, on the other hand, by virtue of being used as a phenomenon both in the Middle West and the far West would naturally be used as a word combination by both sections of the country at about the same time.¹ Examples of this kind of word, of course, are numerous,² and the more homogeneous the country becomes as a whole, the more numerous will become such words adopted simultaneously throughout the country.

Again, one may observe the use of words in the Southwest which have become obsolescent in the East resulting from the frontier's being pushed farther west. Flytrap, which is not illustrated in the DAE, but for which a body of quotations had been

colloquialisms appeared in the different works read for this study, such as, for instance, to see the elephant, flat broke, and I guess. The people of the Southwest have shared these colloquial phrases with the people of other sections of the country, but since they exist apart from their Southwestern context, they do not properly belong in this study, unless there is some special reason for treating them.

¹That the evidence in this study is two years earlier than that appearing in the DAE is largely an accident, incident to the methods used in collecting quotations.

²To cite just a few, baby beef, base burner, dip candle, lode, and mission belong to this class.

collected,¹ is an example of this type of word. As the East developed, traps for flies have become more or less unnecessary for large parts of the community, because sanitation has been improved and window and door screens are now in common use. As the phenomenon has become scarce, the word has tended to become obsolete. In a new country, on the other hand, before sanitation was accepted as a community undertaking, and before the people began putting up screens, the fly trap was in common use, and still is, for that matter, in many places. The use of the word has therefore been more or less kept alive in the West. The history of this word in America, in so far as it reflects actual use of the phenomenon, therefore becomes significant in displaying the flow of the American vocabulary across the continent.

Emigrant aid society is another combination of words of this class. The population of each new territory of the United States, as it was opened up, was subject to artificial stimulation by organized groups who wanted to see the territory prosper. As each territory became populated, however, the incentive for stimulating immigration into it became less. Hence, the vocabulary connected with such artificial stimulation became obsolescent in the more easterly territories, yet often remained in the more westerly.

¹The following relevant evidence was collected: "He could take a reference & fall into the Right Course (he carrying a fly-trap slung on his Back to assist him on such occasions)." (U. Brown, Journal, II [1816], 231.)

"The politician ... shut his fly trap and turned on his heel without saying a word." (David Crockett, Colonel Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas [Philadelphia, 1836], p. 88.)

"I was in Boston, and while there I saw in a store a fly-trap." (Ladies' Repository, XVII [1857], 112, col. 1.)

"A fly-trap was set on Mrs. Twitchell's kitchen table." (Newton Kansan, Sept. 26, 1872, p. 1, col. 2.)

"Old Jerome was lingering long after breakfast ... before setting forth to his down-town fly-trap." (O. Henry, Options [New York, 1909], p. 71.)

The first quotation is a little obscure, but the context shows that Brown was using the term contemptuously for some contraption being used by an incompetent surveyor. Hence, the quotations might have been edited under such a definition as this: "A trap for catching flies. Applied humorously to any object that appears to serve this purpose. Also attrib." The evidence, of course, is pretty meager, and the entry, no doubt for this reason, was deleted from the proof of DAE. The evidence, however, does show an acquaintance with the phenomenon in the eastern part of the country, but the last real evidence for this is the quotation of 1857.

Several combinations of the word Indian also belong to this class. For instance, Indian fighter, if used on the Atlantic seaboard at all, would have been a seventeenth and eighteenth century word, but in the West, it was a word of the nineteenth century and survived in the vital vocabulary until about 1890. Indian hunt, Indian raid, Indian scare, Indian slayer, and Indian trailer naturally survived longer in the West than in the East.

The problem of showing the spread of particular American words from one section of the country to another can only be solved by methodically collecting quotations from the writings of each section and then comparing the evidence.¹

Not many words require further comment than is to be found in the vocabulary section of this study. Special attention, however, might be drawn to alcalde, which, though used by Englishmen to denote Spanish magistrates, is clearly an independent borrowing from the Spanish in American English; to broad gauge, where the evidence indicates that the term is not used to designate a gauge of railroad wider than the standard gauge, but to designate the standard gauge itself; to California saddle, the distinguishing characteristic of which was its single cinch; to Castilian, a word now very commonly heard in New Mexico; to the attributives under cattle, wherein many combinations not hitherto recorded are noted; to coona, where a full explanation of the meaning of this forgotten word is given; to cowboy, a more commonly used word than the Spanish vaquero; to dinner, the usual name for the noon meal; to drag mill, a more naturally used term in English than arrastra; to eastern frontier, an expression which the early salientlike Spanish settlement in New Mexico naturally gave rise to; to frontier state, used in reference to Mexico rather than to the United States; to guayava, the origin of which has not been satisfactorily explained;² to Mr., as the more normal English title in-

¹In connection with this problem, the DAE is not always as clear as the reader might wish. In those cases wherein the word or entry is limited in use to a particular section of the country, the editors have usually indicated the fact, but for words that travel from one section to another, becoming obsolete in one and current in another, the editors have not always shown, or been able to show, their progress. This is, of course, usually due to the lack of sufficient evidence. It emphatically indicates the need of regional vocabulary studies.

²It is difficult to connect this word with Spanish guayaba, a tropical shrub of the genus Psidium, because of the great differ-

stead of Don; to mud, as a term more naturally used by English speakers than adobe; to native pony, for the now commonly accepted mustang; to pastor, as an example of a reintroduction by way of Spanish of an obsolete English word; to peso, as a word used commonly to designate the American dollar; to piebald and pinto, as English and Spanish names for the same thing; to public square, used instead of the Spanish plaza; to quien sabe, commonly heard in conversation; to the variant spellings of ranch, proceeding naturally from the pure Spanish rancho to ranche and ranch; to raster, as an English corruption of the comparatively difficult Spanish arrastra; to red pepper, used instead of the Spanish chile; to round up, as a more common expression than the Spanish rodeo; to sea level, altitude, and elevation, as words commonly heard among people impressed by the mountainous climate; to square, as a common term used instead of the Spanish plaza; to supper, as the usual name for the evening meal; to table land, as another name for the more common mesa; and to tank and water tank in the sense of a pond of water.

Mesquite usually appears in the correct Spanish spelling or with the final -e dropped. The confusion between this word and musquito apparently has not existed in New Mexico as it has elsewhere, as indicated by the entries mesquite, mesquito, muskeet, etc., in the DAE. On the other hand, the Spanish mestang, which the DAE shows some currency for in Texas, appears only in the corrupted form of mustang¹ in New Mexico.

The different names applied to the Spanish American of the Southwest by English speakers is of some interest as reflecting the problem of racial rivalries and adjustments incident to the migration of Anglo-Americans into the area. The Spanish Americans are usually sharply distinguished, on the one hand, from the Anglo-Americans by their speaking the Spanish language as a native tongue and by their Spanish, or Moorish, blood often generously mixed with Indian blood; and on the other hand, from the Indians, who, though frequently speakers of Spanish, have no Spanish blood in their veins, and usually live apart in tribal

ence in meanings. It may be a corruption of agave, the mescal plant. The DAE supplies evidence that agave was used in the Southwest.

¹Frequently called Mexican pony.

communities. The word Mexican is perhaps the most common name applied to the Spanish American, but in view of the ambiguity of the term, the Spanish Americans not only dislike the word but resent its use as implying an allegiance to the government of Mexico rather than of the United States. It is not so hateful to them as greaser, which is always used derogatively,¹ but it nonetheless arouses racial feeling.

Many Anglo-Americans, in recognizing the connotations of Mexican, have tried to avoid its use, although, often as not, when no Spanish Americans are about to hear them, they slip back into using it as the most convenient term. In doing so, they do not necessarily, if ever, intend a derogatory sense.

The word native is the most common term used in the place of Mexican, and, curiously enough, the ambiguity of this word in failing to distinguish between an Indian and a Spanish American does not arouse opposition among Spanish Americans. Its use is becoming more widespread than Mexican, especially when applied to a member of the laboring classes.

Spanish Mexican apparently once had some currency, as had Creole, Mestizo, Metif, Hispano Mexican, and New Mexican, but these failed to catch on; and Spaniard, of course, though used in the early days, has seemed wholly inappropriate. The term best liked by the native people, but not the most commonly used by Anglo-Americans; is Spanish American. In its special application, however, it is relatively late in origin.

In a study of this sort, the reader may expect to find certain words or expressions that do not appear. It must be admitted that more extensive readings would produce quotations for many more words; but the most frequently used words have probably been found and illustrated. Sometimes one may also be surprised at the comparative lateness of a word's beginning. For instance, both cattle country and cow country appear to turn up at a very late date. It is not unlikely that a quotation somewhat earlier than those now cited for these words will be found. But in view of the collateral evidence on words used in similar contexts to those of cattle and cow country, it is safe to assume that the

¹Another derogatory term applied to them is lubricator, a facetious variant of greaser: "String him up!" "Burn the dog-goned lubricator." (Clarence King, Mountaineering in Sierra Nevada [Boston, 1872], p. 285.)

quotations actually found do strike pretty close to the time of their origins. An examination of the materials under cattle and cow will bear this out.¹

Dry farming is another phrase that may be supposed to have been in the New Mexican's vocabulary before 1890. Evidence for it has already been traced in the DAE back to 1878, and a quotation of 1907 shows its currency in New Mexico as of that date. It is unlikely, however, that the expression was used, except by accident, as early in New Mexico as elsewhere. The practice of dry farming was not unknown, of course, especially in the high reaches of the mountains, but it was pursued at first only by a few Spanish-speaking persons. They called it temporal, that is, farming that depends entirely on the weather and not on irrigation.² Later, when a very few Anglo-Americans began to employ the system, the phrase, "without irrigation," appears to have been used.³ This phrase, with the Spanish temporal, probably was sufficient to serve all New Mexicans who had occasion to talk about the phenomenon, because most people in the territory were not even aware that the practice existed among them, irrigation being the only successful method of farming known to the people living in the valleys.

The evidence of the DAE supports this conclusion. As late as 1902, dry farming, as a term, was not sufficiently well established in the neighboring state of Utah but that arid farming was thought to be preferable⁴--this, in Utah, where the practice and the name seem first to have been used by English-speaking people.

Anglo, as a short form of Anglo-American, is another word

¹In addition to the readings methodically done for this study, the writer has made a special search for earlier evidence for these two words, but has been unsuccessful in finding it. In view of the fact that the words would not arise until the phenomenon for which they stand existed, one would not expect to find them until some time after the Civil War, possibly in the seventies. A methodical reading in the newspapers of western Texas for this period might produce them.

²Evidence for this use in an English context is included in the vocabulary section.

³See IRRIGATION, quot. 1890.

⁴The quotation in the DAE is as follows: "The term 'arid farming' is preferable to 'dry farming'; and it is hoped that the farmers of Utah will adopt it." (Utah Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 75 [1902], p. 115.)

now common in New Mexico that appears to be of such recent date as to fall outside the period covered in this study. Even the fuller form, Anglo-American, the noun, has not been found in New Mexican use before 1890, although the DAE supplies evidence for it before this date in other sections of the country. The word American seems to have been the only word needed for most occasions, gringo being used only sarcastically or disparagingly. The word, American, of course, continues in use to the present day as a distinguishing term from Spanish American.

Marijuana is still another word that might well have been expected to turn up before 1890.¹ Gregg in 1844 said the "hemp is unknown in this province," but it may be that the entry narcotic poisonous plant may include an allusion to this plant. This does not, however, prove the use of the word marijuana among English speakers.

All these words and many others, such as fall clip, fence rider, grasser, loose herding, etc., undoubtedly existed on a colloquial level some time before they got into print, but the only way of pushing their history back is to produce dated quotations earlier than those now known.

We will now deal with the materials offered here in their relation to the social history of the area. The arrangement of materials under the names of various articles of commerce, of things used or developed, of natural phenomena, of social customs and actions, and of every other aspect of the life of the period, has the practical value of making information readily accessible about all these things. The dated quotations, along with the system of showing relationships between the words treated here and the same words treated in the DAE and the OED, also give some index to the exact position of each phenomenon not only in the history of the Southwest but of the entire country. Each entry may stand more or less by itself, but it may also be regarded as a detailed record in the complete history of the area.

Many entries fall naturally into different groups constituting a record of various aspects of the society being studied. For instance, some idea of the foods eaten during the period may be had from the entries on

¹The first evidence in the DAE is of 1894.

Alexander	Mescal
Apple	Mesquite bean
Apricot	Muskmelon
Asparagus	New potato
Atole	Oats
Bacon	Onion
Barley	Orange
Barley coffee	Oyster supper
Bean	Peach
Beef	Pear
Beet	Pine nut
Brown sugar	Pinole
Butter	Piñon (sense 2)
Cabbage	Piñon nut
Canned goods	Potato
Catfish	Pumpkin
Celery	Quince
Chicken ranch	Red pepper
Chile	Rice
Chile con carne	Rye
Chocolate	Salt pork
Coffee	Samita
Cold flour	Sardine
Comalli	Sorghum
Corn	Speckled trout
Desiccated vegetable	Sucker fishing
Dried fruit	Sugar
Fig	Sugar beet
Flour	Sweet potato
Frijole	Tola
Fruit	Tortilla
Grape	Trout
Guayave	Turkey
Ice cream	Vineyard
Irish potato	Walnut
Jerked meat	Watermelon
Melon	Wheat

An index to the kinds of liquors drunk may be found under aguardiente, Bourbon, eggnogg, Holland gin, lager beer, liquor, mescal, mistela, native wine, New England rum, Pass whiskey, Pass wine, pulque, red eye, rum, tiswin, and whiskey. Eight of these drinks are special products of the Southwest.

Turning from things consumed to things done, it is clear that dancing not only was a favorite form of recreation when the Anglo-American first visited the place, but has since continued to be so among all the people. Entries like baile, ball, bronco baile, cacaina, coona, dance, dance hall, dancing class, dancing placita, fandango, inauguration, Montezuma dance, soiree, etc., indicate in some detail the history of this pastime, with many a sidelight upon the conditions and circumstances under which it was indulged.

The history of gambling and card playing is illustrated,

or at least sketched, under such entries as albur, chuza, craps, dice, door, gambling house, monte, monte bank, Pedro, pitch, poker, tres, etc. Intimate glimpses of various sports are shown under such entries as baseball, billiard saloon, bronco, cock-fighting,¹ correr et gallo, game law, horse race, hunting, jockey club, mountain trout, prize ring, race, roper, skating rink, speed ring, tailing, ten pin ally, tournament, trotting stallion, trout, turf amusement, turkey shooting match, etc.

Other entertainment and cultural expression are suggested or reflected by the entries

Burro school	Military band
Comedy	Minstrel
Concert	Minstrel show
Court week	Music box
Dinner	Music stand
Dude	Necktie party
Ethiopian minstrel	Opium joint
Excursion wagon	Oyster supper
Experience meeting	Pianner lesson
Fair	Revival meeting
Feast	Saloon
Feast day	Sciopticon
Festival	Sight seer
Fiesta	Silver convention
Fourth of July	Smoking
Historical society	Sociable
Library	Supper
Library association	Theater
Literary club	Theatrical troupe
Literary society	Thesbian society
Medical society	Washington's birthday

The many features of the educational problem, which was complicated by the extreme ignorance of the Indian and Spanish American populations, as well as by the dominance of the Catholic church, is treated under

Agricultural college	Interpreter
Bishop	Jesuit
Carletonia colony	Mission
Common school	Parochial
Convent	Private school
Dancing class	Protestant
Day school	Public school
Education	St. Michael's college
English (sense 2)	Spanish
English language	Sunday school
English school	Teacher
Free school	Translator
High school	University
Indian industrial school	

¹Bull fighting seems never to have been popular in New Mexico.

The place and influence of religion and of different churches in the lives of New Mexicans are brought out in some detail by such entries as:

Archbishop	Novena
Bishop	Novice
Camp meeting	Old church
Cathedral	Padre
Catholic	Parroquia
Christianity	Passion week
Church	Patron saint
Congregationalist	Penitent
Cowboy preacher	Penitente
Cross	Presbyter
Divorce	Presbyterian
Ecclesiastico	Priest
Episcopal	Protestant
Faithist	Religious liberty
Franciscan	Revival meeting
Gentile	Saint
Hard-shelled Baptist	San Miguel church
Holy father	Semana santa
Jesuit	Shalam colonist
Lent	Sister
Mass	Southern Methodist
Mennonite colony	Tithe
Methodist	Vicar general
Minister	Vicario
Mission	Virgin of Guadalupe
Montezuma	Western diocese
Mormon	

The efforts of the people of New Mexico to rule themselves and achieve statehood recur periodically under such entries as:

Admission	General assembly
Anti-state plank	National committee
Boundary question	Organic law
Capital	Presidential campaign
Civil	Senator
Congressman	State
Constitution	State constitution
Constitutional convention	Statehood
Council	Stateite
Election day	Territorial
Elector	Territory
Enabling act	Union
Free-soil party	

In the use of these terms, it appears that New Mexicans were sometimes a little premature in their use of certain words. For instance, a United States Senator was elected before the territory became a state, and Mr. Alvarez spoke in 1850 of the "state of New Mexico," some sixty-one years before it acquired that status.

The life and customs of the Indians, as well as some of the problems concerning them, are suggested by the following:

Acoma	Loupellay
Agriculturalist	Massacre
Albino	Medicine man
Analco	Mesa pueblo
Apache	Mescalero
Arrow	Moccasin track
Aztec	Nation
Bad Indian	Native
Blanket	Navajo (and its combina-
Bosque Redondo	tions)
Bow and arrow	Pale face
Buck	Papoose
Buffalo eater	Pawnee
Cacaina	Pecos Indian
Cachina	Plains Indian
Cacique	Poncho
Carletonia	Population
Chief	Pottery
Cibola	Pueblo
Civilized Indian	Pueblo Indian
Cliff dweller	Rancheria
Colonization	Range
Comanche	Red
Dead Indian	Reservation
Delaware Indian	Reserve
Depredation	Sacred fire
Dia	Savage
Estufa	Scalp
Eternal fire	Serape Navajo
Feast	Shield
Festival	Sign
Feud	Signal fire
Fiesta	Squaw
Frontier	Squaw axe
Game law	Squaw camp
Good Indian	Stone
Great father	Tagnos
Great tata	Tanos
Green corn dance	Tata
Hair	Tegua
Half breed	Tepee
Hee-o-heh	Tomahawk
Hostile	Utah
Indian (and its combinations)	Ute
Injun	Ward
Jacal	War path
Jicarilla	Warrior
Johnny Navajo	White Indian
Keres	Whoop
Lance	Wigwam
Loco	Wild Indian
Lodge	Wild tribe
Los Apaches	Zuni

The interest in making New Mexico a center for health seekers is indicated by consumption, health, health resort, health seeker, and tubercular disease.

Professions, occupations, and classes of people are pretty

fully represented, as shown by the following:

Abactor	Drifting man
Abogado	Drover
Agregado	Druggist
Attorney	Express rider
Auctioneer	Fence cutter
Banker	Fence rider
Barber (shop)	Fiscal
Bishop	Freighter
Blacksmith	Frontiersman
Brakeman	Governor
Bunco	Guerilla
Butcher	Guide
Carpenter	Herder
Cattle buyer	Highwayman
Cattle driver	Homesteader
Cattle guard	Horse doctor
Cattle herder	Horse thief
Cattle inspector	Hose company
Cattle king	Hospital
Cattle man	Hotel runner
Cattle raiser	Housebreaker
Cattle thief	Immigrant
Chinese laundry	Importer
Cibolero	Indian agent
Cicerone	Indian fighter
Circuit attorney	Indian runner
Citizen soldier	Indian slayer
Civil engineer	Indian sympathizer
Comanchero	Indian trader
Commander-in-chief	Inspector
Commissary	Interpreter
Commission merchant	Jobber
Conductor	Justice of the peace
Confidence man	Killer
Congressman	Labrador
Contractor	Ladron
Conveyancer	Lamp lighter
Cook	Land agent
Councilor	Land grabber
Courier	Laundryman
Cowboy	Lawyer
Cow doctor	Lazador
Cow driver	Liveryman
Cow hand	Livery stable keeper
Cow hunter	Lumberman
Cow man	Madre (sense 2)
Cow preacher	Mayordomo
Cow puncher	Mechanic
Cow thief	Merchant
Cura	Mescal-maker
Daguerreotypist	Military commandant
Dentist	Miner
Deputy	Minister
Desperado	Minstrel
District attorney	Missouri pike
Ditcher	Monte dealer
Doctor	Mountaineer
Dragoon	Mountain guide

Mounted volunteer	Settler
Newcomer	Sheep herder
Night rider	Sheep man
Notary public	Sheep owner
Novice	Shepherd
Old timer	Sheriff
Padre	Shipper
Padrino	Sight seer
Pastor	Sign rider
Pathfinder	Sister
Patron	Slaughterer
Peon	Slave
Physician	Stock grower
Pioneer	Superintendent of
Policeman	acequias
Politico	Surgeon
Post trader	Surveyor
President judge	Surveyor general
Priest	Sutler
Principal	Tata
Puncher	Teacher
Quarantine inspector	Teamster
Quartermaster	Tenderfoot
Railroad surveyor	Texan
Rancher	Texas cattleman
Ranchera	Tourist
Ranchero	Trader
Ranchman	Trail boss
Range foreman	Trailer
Range manager	Tramp
Ranger	Transitman
Range rider	Translator
Regent	Trapper
Representative	United States attorney
Retail dealer	United States marshal
Revolver packer	Vaquero
Rico	Veterinarian
Roper	Vicar general
Runner	Vicario
Rustler	Vintner
Santa Fe trader	Volunteer
Savenero	Wagoner
Scout	War claim agent
Secretary of the territory	Watchman
Senator	Well driver
Señor	Wholesale dealer
Señora	Wholesale grocer
	Wool grower

Entries reflecting the importance of the territory as a stock-producing area are perhaps more numerous than those of any other class of words. The cattle business alone is well illustrated under the following:

Abactor	Bed ground
American cow	Beef (and its combina-
Anchor cattle	tions)
Baby beef	Beefery
Barbed wire	Big four

Block	Galloway bull
Blooded	Gama grass
Boom	Government land
Breeding range	Grade
Broadhorn	Grading up
Buffalo grass	Grama
Buffalo half-breed	Grant
Bull	Grasser
Bunch	Grazing (and its combinations)
Canner	Hacienda
Castrator	Hair rope
Cattle (and its combinations)	Hay camp
Charco	Head
Cherokee strip	Herd
Chill room	Herdbook
Clean	Herder
Close herding	Herd law
Close range	Hereford
Coaster horn	Hide
Coleo	Hold
Combination	Home place
Combination car	Home ranch
Corn-fed	Homestead
Corral	Hoof
Cow (and its combinations)	Horned cattle
Coyote	Infection line
Crossbred	Inspection district
Cut	Land grant
Cutting gate	Lariat
Cutting horse	Lasso
Cutting out	Loading chute
Decoy cow outfit	Longhorn
Dehorning	Long two
Devon	Loose herding
Dogie	Madre (sense 2)
Double-deck	Maverick
Dressed beef	Mayordomo
Drifting man	Mess wagon
Drinking hole	Necked calf
Drive	Necking
Drover	Night rider
Dry-fed	No-man's-land
Dry stock	Noose
Durham	Open range
Estampida	Outfit
Estray	Ox
Feed	Packer
Feeder	Palace car
Feeding ground	Pasture
Feeding pen	Pedigree
Feeding state	Pitchfork steer
Fence	Plantation
Fence cutter	Polled Angus cattle
Fence rider	Prairie beef
Fever line	Protective association
Field fed	Pure bred
Floating outfit	Quarantine
Free grazing	Rain water hole
Free range	

Rainy season	Tank
Ranch (and its combinations)	Texan
Rancho	Texas
Range (and its combinations)	Texas cattle
Rawhide	Texas cow
Refrigerator car	Texas steer
Registered	Texas trail
Riata	Thoroughbred
Rodeo	Tie rope
Rope	Tournament
Rounding up	Trail (and its combina-
Round up	tions)
Run	Tube well
She cattle	Two
Shipping point	Unfenced prairie
Shorthorn	Vaquero
Show ranch	Vega
Sign rider	Water hole
Slick	Water storage
Sliding chute	Water tank
Spring round up	Well
Stabler	White face
Stampede	White-faced breed
Steer	Wild cattle
Stiller	Wild land
Stock (and its combinations)	Windmill
Straw tramper	Winter range
Stray cattle	Wire fence
Strip	Year
Tailing	Yearling

Included among these are many terms which illustrate the cattleman's efforts to improve the grade of his cattle, an action forced upon him by the demands of encroaching populations upon his range.

American cow	Ox
Anchor cattle	Pitchfork steer
Blooded stock	Polled Angus cattle
Broadhorn	Prairie beef
Buffalo half-breed cow	Pure bred bull
Coaster horn	Registered cattle
Corn-fed cattle	Shorthorn
Crossbred	Slick
Devon	Stabler
Dogle	Steer
Dry-fed steer	Stiller
Dry stock	Straw tramper
Durham	Texan
Feeder	Texas cattle
Field-fed bullock	Texas cow
Galloway bull	Texas steer
Grasser	Thoroughbred
Hereford	Two
Horned cattle	White face
Longhorn	White-faced breed
Long two	Year
Maverick	Yearling
Necked calf	

In addition to these, terms reflecting the practice of branding and the efforts to protect cattle against rustlers by using the brand are represented by the following: bar, brand, brandbook, branding iron, branding chute, burn, burnt brand, circle, earmark, hot brand, jungle bob, Mexican brand, pig pen, slit, swallow fork, tally, tin tag, underbit, unvented brand, venta vented.

The problem of protecting cattle against disease is reflected by the following: big jaw, black leg, bloat, blown, fever, fever line, infection line, lump jaw, pleuro-pneumonia, quarantine, quarantine ground, quarantine line, Spanish fever, Texas fever.

Not so important perhaps as the cattle business has been the raising of horses, mules, sheep, goats, and hogs. The peculiar problems of raising these animals in the Southwest are reflected throughout the vocabulary, as in the following:

American merino	Head
Anquera	Herd
Armas de pelo	Herder
Ass	Herd law
Bell mare	Hitching post
Blacksnake whip	Hobble
Break	Hog ranch
Breeding range	Horse
Bronco	Horse ranch
Buffalo grass	Land grant
Burro	Lariat
Caballada	Loading chute
Cabestro	Merino sheep
California saddle	Mexican ewe
Calzon	Mexican land grant
Campomache	Mexican pony
Carpet wool	Mexican sheep
Castrator	Mexican wool
Cincho	Mule
Clip	Mule
Dip	Mustang
Dog-tight	Native pony
Fierro	Norman
Free grazing	Norman-Percheron
Free range	Pack
Fuste	Pack drover
Gama grass	Pack mule
Goat	Pack saddle
Government land	Pack train
Grade	Pasture
Gramma	Picket pin
Grant	Pitching
Hack	Pony
Halter	Puller
Hato	Quirt
Hay camp	Race
Hay cutting	Rain-water hole

Rainy season	Tie rope
Range	Tick
Range sheep	Trotting stallion
Run	Vega
Saddle bag	Water
Saddle horse	Water hole
Sale brand	Water tank
Sheep (and its combinations)	Well
Side saddle	Wild horse
Sombrero	Wild land
Southdown	Windmill
Stallion	Winter range
Stirrup	Wire fence
Stock	Wool
Stud horse	Wool clip
Tank	Yard
Tapadera	

Farming as another important industry of the area is reflected in many of its aspects by the following:

Acequia	Irrigating canal
Acequia law	Irrigating ditch
Alfalfa	Irrigation
Alkali water	Irrigation pump
Artesian well	Labor
Baled hay	Land grant
Big ditch	League
Broke	Legua
Buck scraper	Levee
Canal	Merced
Cart	Milpa
Cold frame	Minor ditch
Corn	Model fruit farm
Correction line	Mother ditch
Costal	Platform scales
Cotton	Plow
Counter-acequia	Plymouth rock
Crop	Punche
Cultivator	Rain
Dairy wagon	Rainy season
Dam	Ramsel Norwegian oats
Ditch	Reclamation
Ditch right	Reservoir
Drought	Storage dam
Dry	Store dam
Fair	Subirrigation
Fall plowing	Surface irrigation
Fanega	Temporal
Fence	Thrasher
Frijole crop	Thrashing
Grant	Tobacco
Hay cutting	Tree claim
Hay press	Vara
Hoe	Water
Irrigate	Watering season
Irrigating	Water right
Irrigating acequia	Water storage

Mining, still another important industry, is reflected in

the following:

Amalgamator
 Arrastra
 Assayer
 Bar silver
 Batea
 Bed mining
 Bedrock
 Bi-metals
 Blind lode
 Bonanza
 Breast
 Buddle
 Caliche
 Carga
 Claim
 Clean-up
 Coal
 Color
 Comstock
 Concentrate
 Concentrator
 Copper
 Cornish roller
 Cropping
 Crosscut
 Crusher
 Cut
 Development work
 Diamond drill
 Digging
 Dip
 Dirt
 Drag mill
 Drift
 Drill
 Dry washer
 Dry-washing
 Dust
 Dynamite
 Fault
 Fissure vein
 Float
 Flume
 Free gold
 Free milling ore
 Furnace
 Galena
 Gold
 Gold dust
 Gold excitement
 Gold mine
 Gold pan
 Gold placer
 Gold washer
 Grass roots
 Grubstake
 Gulch
 Gulch claim

Gulch mine
 Hematite
 Hitch
 Hole
 Homestake
 Horn silver
 Hydraulic
 Hydraulic works
 Iron
 Iron ore
 Jig
 Jump
 Kidney
 Labor
 Lead¹
 Lead²
 Locate
 Lode
 Milling ore
 Mineral belt
 Miner's camp
 Mining
 Mining camp
 Mining fever
 Native silver
 Nugget
 Oil
 Oil lead
 Ore
 Oscillating stamp mill
 Outcrop
 Pan
 Pay
 Pay dirt
 Pay streak
 Pipe line
 Place
 Placer
 Placer mine
 Placer miner
 Plata
 Platina
 Platinum
 Pocket
 Prospect
 Prospect hole
 Prospecting
 Pulverizer
 Quarry quartz
 Raster
 Reduction works
 Reservoir
 Rock
 Rocker
 Rock boring machine
 Rock salt
 Rolled mill
 Ruby silver

Salitre
Salt
Shaft
Shot gold
Silver
Silver brick
Silver convention
Silver glance
Slime table
Sluice
Smelter
Stake notice
Stamp
Stamp mill
Strike
Tahona
Tail-diggings
Tailing

Tanatha
Test run
Throw
Trial run
Tub mill
Turquoise
Vein
Wash
Washer
Washing
Wash ore
Water wheel
Well augur
Whim
Wildcat scheme
Winze
Wire gold

Wild animal life observed by the people is suggested by the following:

Antelope
Badger
Band-tailed pigeon
Bear
Beaver
Bedbug
Bee
Bighorn (under various names)
Black trout
Black-tailed deer
Blue quail
Blue-tailed fly
Buffalo
Buzzard
Cactus wren
California lion
California quail
California vulture
Cameleon
Campomache
Catfish
Chicken hawk
Chinchbug
Chipmunk
Coyote
Crane
Deer
Duck
Elk
English snipe
Fish hawk
Gambel's partridge
Gila monster
Goose
Grasshopper
Gray wolf
Grizzly bear

Grouse
Heel fly
Horned toad
Jack rabbit
Magpie
Messena partridge
Mexican lion
Mexican woodpecker
Mountain blue jay
Mountain lion
Mountain sheep
Mountain trout
Mouse
Owl
Partridge
Peccary
Porcupine
Prairie beef
Prairie dog
Prairie wolf
Quail
Rabbit
Rattlesnake
Red deer
Sap sucker
Skunk
Speckled trout
Terrapin
Tick
Trapdoor spider
Trout
Turkey
White-tailed deer
Wild cat
Wild turkey
Wolf

Wild plant life that received most attention is indicated under the following:

Alegria	Palmetto
Alfileria	Pecan
Amole	Pine
Artemisia	Pinon
Bear grass plant	Pino real
Buffalo grass	Poison oak
Cactus	Potato
Canaigre	Prickly pear
Cedar	Red top
Chamisa	Sabino
China berry	Sacaton
China tree	Sage brush
Cottonwood	Screw bean
Gama grass	Screw wood
Grama	Scrub cedar
Guaco	Scrub oak
Guage	Scrub pine
Gucia	Soap plant
Hackberry	Soap weed
Indian potato	Soto plant
Johnson grass	Spanish bayonet
Live oak	Spruce
Loco	Strawberry
Maguey	Sycamore tree
Manzanilla	Tornillo
Manzanita	White pine
Maple	Wild
Mescal	Willow
Mesquit	Willow-leaf
Mesquite grass	Yellow pine
Nopal	

Other groups of words, of course, might be drawn up to illustrate other aspects of the life of the period. Weights and measures peculiar to the area might, for instance, be illustrated by such entries as almud, arroba, cordel, league, etc.; clothing specially adapted to wear in the area might be illustrated by such entries as armas de pelo, boot, cartridge belt, sombrero, etc.; and so on. Similarly single entries might be pointed out as including important facts about the social history of the people--entries such as alegria, canvas city, telegraph, etc.

The reader, however, may be left to his own methods in making use of the vocabulary, the same as he would in using the Dictionary of American English.

The vocabulary in the succeeding pages makes use of a system of symbols and devices intended to point out certain facts and to show various relationships between the words entered and the same words illustrated in the DAE and the OED. An explanation of the symbols and devices follows:

First, it should be noted that every word is not defined. Whenever the meaning of a word, however, needs special definition, it has been given.

Again, many quotations are cited by reference only. This has been done when the quotations in question contribute nothing of linguistic or historical interest beyond the fact of their being used.

An * after a word indicates that the word is illustrated in the OED before 1600. If no other device is used to indicate the contrary, the * applies also to the sense illustrated. This use of the * is essentially the same as its use in the DAE.

A date in []'s (square brackets) after a word or a definition indicates English usage as shown in the OED--or in the DAE whenever its editors have found evidence of British usage earlier than that in the OED. A word may have an * after it, but the definition may have a bracketed date after it. This indicates that the word is as old as 1600, but its use in the sense illustrated begins at the time indicated by the bracketed date.

A date without brackets about it indicates the evidence to be found in the DAE.

A -- after a date indicates continued usage from the time indicated.

A -- before a date indicates that the history of the word as illustrated in either the OED or DAE ended at the time indicated.

A + before a word, definition, or an unbracketed date indicates an Americanism found in the DAE.

A ++ before a word or definition indicates an Americanism either not found in the DAE or illustrated in the DAE entirely by evidence taken from this study.

A ++ before an unbracketed date indicates that a quotation of that date has been taken from this study and used by the DAE.

A ++ before a quotation indicates that such a quotation is a contribution to the evidence known about a word or definition. As under casa, the quotation of 1847 is one year earlier than hitherto collected evidence; as under hot springs, the quotation of 1890 fills out or completes the evidence of the DAE.

A - before an entry indicates that the word is not, or has not been, naturalized in American English. This symbol is used

chiefly before Spanish words used in English contexts. Its use is based partly on the evidence, partly on the experience of the editor.

VOCABULARY

Abactor. One who steals cattle in herds. [1659-1829, obs.]

1863 Rio Press 18 Aug. 3/2. The abactors [of cattle], who were Navaños, skedaddled as fast as they could, leaving their plunder.

- + **Abogado.** [Sp.] A lawyer. 1803 in S.E.; 1844 in S.W. Obs.

1883 Gringo 1 Dec. 2/3. J. Francisco Chavez, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Abogado.

Abolitionist. [1790--] 1834--.

1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 16 Dec. 1/3. Judge Knapp ... came to this territory with the reputation of being an abolitionist.

+ **Acequia.** Also asequia, zequia. [Sp.]

1. An irrigation ditch. 1844-1887. Understood by everyone but 'ditch' is now more common.

1844 GREGG I. 152; 1849 31st Cong. 1st Sess. Sen. Doc. 64, 49. The water from this elevation [on the Rio Grande] is conveyed in large 'zequias,' or ditches, for the purpose of irrigation. 1871 Rep. Rev. 7 Oct. 1/4. Old acequias show that in years ago, these lands [on Gila] were cultivated quite extensively. 1890 Stock Grower 4 Jan. 5/1.

++ b. Used as a permanent line of reference for laying out the boundary of the territory of New Mexico.

1850 N. M. (proposed) Constitution. Beginning at the dam in the Rio del Norte, which supplies with water the 'asequia,' or irrigating canal of the town of El Paso del Norte, and running thence due east to the hundredth parallel west from Greenwich.

++ c. Main acequia. = ACEQUIA MADRE.

1863 Rio Press 20 Jan. 3/2. On the west 10 varas, bounded by the main acequia.

++ d. Under acequia, under ditch.

1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 27 Aug. 2/3. They might save their pretended entries by putting it under an acequia.

++ 2. A ditch used for a supply of water in placer mining.

1880 Cimarron News 28 Oct. 2/4.

++ **Acequia law.** The law which governs the distribution of waters that flow in an acequia.

1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 20 Aug. 1/3. All the acequia laws of the territory tend to perpetuate the antiquated system in vogue.

++ Acequia madre. [Sp.] A large irrigation ditch owned and operated in common by the farmers, which supplies water to the individual ditches. Not uncommonly heard.

1844 GREGG I. 151. One acequia madre (mother ditch) suffices generally to convey water for the irrigation of an entire valley. 1856 DAVIS 196; 1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 18 Nov. 3/1. On the west by the acequia of Santo Domingo, and on the east by the acequia Madre of Peña Blanca.

++ Acoma. A member of the Pueblo tribe of Indians living at Acoma.

1890 Stock Grower 26 July 6/2. For years the Acomas maintained a settlement twelve miles from the river.

++ Acting governor.

1880 Cimarron News 8 Apr. 3/2.

++ Adelantado. [Sp. past part. adelantar.] A title adopted by English writers to designate the governor of a frontier province, who in times of war became the head of the army.

1844 GREGG I. 118; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 22 Jan. 4/4. Juan de Onate, the first adelantado or governor, ... writes with respect to the people.

-++ Ademas, adv. [Sp.] Moreover, furthermore. A Spanish word adopted for the occasion to lend emphasis to the point being made.

1863 Rio Press 8 Sept. 3/2. ADEMAS.--On Sunday evening, we received a letter from Don Jose Serafin Ramirez.

+ Adios, interj. [Sp. Adios, lit. 'to God.'] Goodbye. Hence, a farewell. 1846--.

++ 1840 Picayune 26 Nov. 2/4. Santa Fe never slept beneath a lonelier night and night never followed a more beautiful evening. Buenas noches. A Dios. 1854 Harper's, Apr. 582/2; 1871 Rep. Rev. 11 Mar. 1/4.

Admission*. + The formal admittance of a state into the Union. 1777-1876.

1850 WEBSTER 8; 1870 [see MASS CONVENTION].

+ Adobe. [Sp.] [Cf. DOBIE.]

1. A sun-dried brick made of hard alluvial soil. Cf. TAMPED ADOBE. 1834 (Central Amer.), 1838--.

1844 GREGG I. 150; 1848 ROBINSON 22. We encamped at the town of La Vegas, where the houses are built of adobes, or sun-dried bricks. 1865 Wkly. N. Mex. 29 Dec. 1/4; 1880 Cimarron News 2 Sept. 1/5.

++ b. quasi-adj. Of adobe bricks.

1870 Rep. Rev. 25 June 2/3. Their [Zunis'] houses are adobe, nicely white washed inside. 1880 Cimarron News 30 Sept. 3/3.

2. The soil from which the dried bricks are made. 1836, 1881.

1880 Cimarron News 19 Aug. 1/5. ++ 1890 Stock Grower 26 July 6/3. As I dug the adobe out of my ears, I noticed that the cheers that I longed for were coming.

3. ellipt. = ADOBE HOUSE. 1821--.

1885 Wkly N. Mex. Rev. 28 May 3/5.

4. Attrib. and comb. 1847--.

1849 SIMPSON 134; 1863 Rio Press 9 June 2/3. Mr. Pool left last week for Fort Wingate, to go into the adobe business. 1881 CHASE 42. Cimarron is an adobe village, containing some 200 people.

+ Adobe house. A house made of adobes. 1843--.

1863 Rio Press 20 Jan. 4/2; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 19 Mar. 4/5.

Afternoon*. The time from midday to evening. ++ Included as evidence of usage instead of 'evening' (q.v.).

1808 PIKE 229; 1847 S. Fe Repub. 18 Dec. 2/2; 1872 Rep. Rev. 6 Jan. 2/2. Many of our citizens attended and were entertained with horse races during the afternoon, and at a baile in the evening.

Agent*. + = INDIAN AGENT. 1707--.

1871 Rep. Rev. 23 Dec. 1/5.

--+ Agregado. [Sp.] A squatter on a Spanish or Mexican land grant.

1871 Rep. Rev. 14 Jan. 2/1. Then again there are others who are simply agregados or persons permitted by the consent of the rest to settle on the lands.

+ Agricultural college. 1849--.

1890 Stock Grower 15 Feb. 7/1. The Agricultural college, which opened ... at Las Cruces on the 21st ult., has now an attendance of 33 pupils in the college proper.

+ Agriculturalist. 1805-1849.

1808 PIKE III. 8; ++ 1864 Rio Press 23 Feb. 1/1. The Navajo Indians ... are good agriculturalists.

--+ Agua caliente. [Sp.] Warm springs.

1808 PIKE 207. The village of the Warm Springs or Aqua [sic.] caliente (in their language) is situated on the eastern branch of a creek of that name.

+ Aguardiente. [Sp.] Alcoholic liquor, esp. brandy. 1834 (A. PIKE)--.

1834 A. PIKE 103; 1844 GREGG I. 77; 1847 S. Fe Repub. 25 Dec. 2/2. Too much of the 'aguardiente' which made him so loquacious. 1865 Wkly. N. Mex. 14 July 1/3; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 22 Jan. 4/7. Kentucky aguardiente.

Albino. [1777--] ++ = WHITE INDIAN.

1848 S. Fe Repub. 24 July 2/2. [The Zunis] have a greater number of albinos among them, than is found in any other place.

++ Albuquerque, Alburquerque. Included to show uncertainty of spelling.

1808 PIKE 222. Arrived at Albuquerque. 1844 GREGG I. 134. Armijo ... retired, Santa-Anna-like, to his residence

at Albuquerque. 1863 Rio Press 24 Feb. 3/1. You are doubtless aware that it took its name from the Duke of Albuquerque (not Albuquerque), one of the viceroys of Mexico It is spelled with two R's. Ibid. 7 July 1/1, 2, 3. We claim that Albuquerque is correctly spelled without an "R", which is the common usage of the country. 1870 Rep. Rev. 24 Sept. 3/2. Albuquerque.

++ Albur. [Sp.] A kind of card game.

1851 House Jour. 31. Resolved, That all gambling at albur or monte shall be prohibited.

+ Alcade. [Sp.] A magistrate; a justice of the peace. 1803-1889.

The DAE indicates that this word is derived from an isolated English usage of 1666. The word, however, is a direct borrowing from the Spanish.

1808 PIKE 229; 1844 GREGG I. 233. The only tribunals of 'justice' in New Mexico are those of the ordinary alcaldes or justices of the peace. 1848 ROBINSON 23. The alcalde here [San Miguel] had some reluctance to taking the oath of allegiance. 1875 Cimarron News 7 Aug. 2/6; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 5 Mar. 2/7. Chas. Ray and Chas. Spencer ... were arrested by the alcalde at Algodones.

++ Alegria (plant). [Sp.] (See quotations.)

1844 GREGG I. 218. The belles of the ranchos and villages have a disgusting habit of besmearing their faces with the crimson juice of a plant called alegria, which is not unlike blood; as also with clay and starch. 1856 DAVIS 325. [The women] had their faces besmeared with the crimson juice of the alegria plant, and looked most frightful and disgusting.

Alexander*. ++ A variety of peach.

1890 Stock Grower 24 May 7/2. The Alexanders ... are loaded with fruit [in Mesilla valley].

Alfalfa. [Sp.] [1845--] 1855--.

1880 Cimarron News 19 Aug. 1/6; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 26 Feb. 2/5. Carl Wildenstein, a cattleman from Watrous, is making the experiment of feeding fifty steers on alfalfa. 1890 Stock Grower 5 Apr. 5/1. A sheep will get very fat on the best alfalfa hay if it has enough of it.

+ Alfileria. [Mex. Sp.] Pin grass (Erodium cicutarium), grown for forage. 1889.

1890 Stock Grower 17 May 6/1.

++ Alien (ownership) act. An act of Congress denying the right to non-Americans of owning land in the territories.

1890 Stock Grower 8 Feb. 3/1. The alien act is an unjust discrimination and positive injury to the territory. Ibid. 17 May 3/3.

++ Alkali water.

1880 Cimarron News 19 Aug. 1/6. In broadcast crops with surface irrigation, alkali water would prove injurious. 1890 Stock Grower 21 June 4/1.

+ Almud. [Sp.] A dry measure of about one peck. 1849, 1900.

++ 1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 4 Nov. 1/3. Corn is one dollar the almud. 1871 Rep. Rev. [?] 2/2.

Altitude*. ++ = ELEVATION.

1890 Stock Grower 24 May 5/3. The altitude of New Mexico [cattle country] runs from 3,000 to 7,000 feet.

--++ Alto relieve scripture. [Sp. and Eng.]

1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 1 Oct. 2/6. On exhibition One quarter part of the 'alto relieve scripture,' originally in the church of Our Lady of Light on the Santa Fe plaza.

--++ Ama. [Sp.] A mistress of the house.

1863 Rio Press 28 Apr. 1/2. When Senora Tules went to the ama's room to ask what time your honor's supper should be served, ... she screamed.

Amalgamator. [1838] An apparatus used to dissolve metal from ore by the use of mercury. 1869-1876.

++ 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 9 Apr. 4/3. Amalgamator in operation at the Cash Entry mine May 1.

American*, n. and a.

+ 1. A citizen of the United States. ++ a. As distinguished from a citizen of Mexico.

1808 PIKE 197. I then hollowed to them [2 horsemen], that we were Americans. 1840 Picayune 20 Aug. 2/4. The groom was an American, who five years before had made his first trip to Santa Fe.

++ b. As distinguished from a citizen of the Texas republic.

1842 Picayune 4 Jan. 1/6. Threats were made by the rabble [in Santa Fe] against the American citizens. 1844 GREGG I. 129. The Pueblos built their hopes upon the Americans, as they seemed as yet to have no knowledge of the Texans.

++ 2. An Anglo-American, as distinguished from a Spanish American. Both citizens of the United States.

1848 S. Fe Repub. 16 Aug. 2/4. The Colonel, and officers under him, ... leave with the best wishes of all Americans in New Mexico. 1863 [see NATIVE]. 1867 Wkly. N. Mex. 2 Mar. 2/1. The appointment of an 'American' is a personal insult to his 'countrymen.' 1875 Cimarron News 7 Aug. 4/3. What proportion of [New Mexico's population] ... are Americans? A. There are probably about 10,000 in the Territory. 1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 19 Nov. 1/5. I ... have divided the commission between the Mexicans and Americans so that race feeling should be avoided.

++ American cow. A good breed of cow as opposed to a Texan cow.

1865 Wkly. N. Mex. 17 Mar. 2/3; 1875 Cimarron News 7 Aug. 4/4. What are cattle worth? ... Texas cows, \$12 to \$16 per head; American cows, \$25 to \$50 per head.

+ American merino. A merino bred in the United States. 1857-1884.

1880 Cimarron News 8 Apr. 2/2.

++ American republic. The United States.

1847 S. Fe Repub. 10 Sept. 2/2. The Mexican Nation is unable to contend with the great American Republic.

++ Amigo. [Sp.] A friend.

1854 Harper's 580/1; 1863 Rio Press 30 June 3/2; 1880 Cimarron News 26 Feb. 3/2. Our old amigo P. M. Davenport put in an appearance on Sunday last.

++ Amo. [Sp.] The master of a house.

1863 Rio Press 28 Apr. 1/1. We heard a voice calling, senior amo, and did not reply.

+ Amole. [Sp.-Nahuatl amulli 'soap.'] Any of various plants whose roots, when beaten, produce a soapy substance, ++ esp. various species of Agave. 1843-1885 in S.W. Also attrib.

1844 GREGG I. 160; 1873 ARNY 111. Soap-weed (Amole).-- The natives prefer it to soap for washing woolen goods. ++ 1885 Wkly N. Mex. Rev. 12 Feb. 1/6. H. P. Stultz is to-day engaged in packing five gross of his amole hair dressing to be shipped to New Orleans and added to the Santa Fe county exhibit at the World's fair.

++ Analco. An ancient name for the Santa Fe Pueblo Indian.

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 22 Jan. 4/5. Poga, Apoga, Analco, Tegua, Teguao and El Teguayo are names variously given in old documents and tradition to the group of ancient Indian pueblos at Santa Fe.

++ Anchor cattle. Cattle which form the nucleus of a herd.

1890 Stock Grower 11 Jan. 11/2. All 'anchor' cattle belonging to this company are tally branded and all increase of 1884 is in the same brand.

++ Angelito. [Sp.] An angel.

1844 GREGG I. 264.

++ Anglo. Short for Anglo-American. No evidence for this now common expression during period of 1808-1890.

[1939 Chicago Tribune 8 Mar. There are, in the main, three classifications of the people who live in the vicinity of Santa Fe--Anglos, Spanish, and Indians The people often called Mexican are Spanish, or Spanish mixed with Indian.]

+ Anglo-American, n. 1787--. No evidence for this in sense of AMERICAN (sense 2) during period from 1808 to 1890, but as the DAE shows, it was not uncommon elsewhere. 1834-1858.

+ Anglo-American, a. 1809--.

++ 1807 ALLENCASTER, in PIKE III. 70. The first lieutenant of the Anglo American troops, of the name of Z. Montgomery Pike. 1847 S. Fe Repub. 23 Oct. 3/1. The tide of Anglo-American emigration.

Anglo-Saxon, a. [1726--] Pertaining to English culture. [1840--] 1832--.

1847 S. Fe Repub. [?] 2/2. The Anglo-Saxon Institutions and spirit ... will begin to show themselves in this interior and remote region. 1848 ibid. 22 Jan. 2/3. We see in the present war, the steady advance of that ... incomprehensible enterprise and activity of the Anglo-Saxon blood.

Annexation. [1611--] 1820--. ++ Attrib. with candidate, ticket.

1848 S. Fe Repub. 22 Jan. 2/1. The Annexation Candidates have been elected. Ibid. 22 Jan. 2/2. Jose C. Armijo, one of the ante annexation ticket.

--++ Anquera. [Sp.] An ornamental saddle skirt.

1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 1 Oct. 2/6.

Antelope*. + The pronghorn. 1804-1901.

1844 GREGG II. 226; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 25 June 4/5.

++ Anti-state plank. A policy opposing the admission of New Mexico into the Union.

1871 Rep. Rev. 25 Feb. 1/1. We are confident that the man who places this 'anti State' plank in his political platform ... is bound to win.

+ Apache. [Cf. Zuni ápachu 'enemy': see quot. 1840.] An Indian of an Athapascan tribe, formerly noted for its fierce and predatory habits. (Cf. JICARILLA, MESCALERO.) 1745--.

1808 PIKE III. 9. This nation [Navajoes] ... speak the language of the Appaches and Le Panis. 1840 Picayune 6 Sept. 2/4. All agreed in a strong feeling of determined hostility to the Apachus and Camanche Indians. 1849 N. Mex. 28 Nov. 2/3. The numerous murders and robberies ... by the Apaches, Navajoes and Utahs, who encircle this extensive Territory, admonish all concerned, that it is unsafe to come here. 1890 Stock Grower 8 Feb. 5/3.

+ Aparejo. [Sp.] A sort of saddle. 1844-1904.

1844 GREGG I. 180.

++ Apoga. [See ANALCO.]

Apple*. 1641--.

1844 GREGG I. 157. A few orchards of apples, peaches and apricots, are occasionally met with. 1871 Rep. Rev. 15 July 2/3; 1890 Stock Grower 15 Feb. 7/1.

Apricot*. 1676--.

1844 [see prec.]; 1849 SIMPSON 63. About the premises [of Jemez] are probably a dozen acres covered with apricot and peach trees. 1865 Wkly. N. Mex. 6 Oct. 1/3.

+ Arancel. [Sp.] A tariff. 1836-- in S.W.

1844 GREGG I. 112.

+ Arbor day. 1872--.

1890 Stock Grower 15 Feb. 3/4.

Archbishop*. ++ The head of the archbishopric of New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado.

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 7 May 3/5.

Archives. [1683--] 1783--.

1851 House Jour. 16. The safe keeping of the Archives. 1870 Rep. Rev. 7 May 5/1. The present Governor of this Territory, William A. Pile, was the prime cause of the sale and destruction of said archives. 1884 Librarian's Report 32.

++ Arid land, region. 1888 (arid belt).

1880 Cimarron News 1 July 1/7; 1890 Stock Grower 8 Feb. 3/2.

++ Arizona county. The former status of Arizona as a county of New Mexico.

1863 Rio Press 21 Apr. 2/3. Meantime, Arizona county had been incorporated, by act of Congress, into the Territory of Arizona.

--++ Armas de pelo. [Sp.] A covering for the legs made of skins.

1844 GREGG I. 214. There are the armas de pelo, being a pair of shaggy goat skins (richly trimmed across the top with embroidered leather). 1847 S. Fe Repub. 9 June 2/4. More Southern Goods!!! ... 15 doz. armas de pelo. 1856 DAVIS 192.

++ Army of the West. General Kearney's army during the Mexican War.

1852 Blackwood's LXXI. 448/1.

+ Arrastra. [Sp.] Mining. A mill, operated by horse power, for crushing ore. 1844, 1869-1901. (The DAE quot. of 1844 is in Mexico.) ++ Also attrib.

1866 Wkly. N. Mex. 25 May 2/1. In 1843 about 25 arrastras were in operation. 1871 Rep. Rev. 29 Apr. 2/2; 1880 Cimarron News 22 July 2/2. Mr. Tom Knott and C. H. Wells brought in \$105, ... the result of their arrastra run.

Arriero. [Sp.] A muleteer. 1838-54 in S.W.

1844 GREGG I. 182; ++ 1856 DAVIS 208.

Arroba*. [Sp.] + A weight measure of 25 lbs. 1848-1909.

1849 SIMPSON 69. One man could get from it ten arrobas of rich ore per day.

Arrow*. 1605--.

1863 Rio Press 28 July 3/1. The Indians set upon him shooting him ... with an arrow. 1870 Rep. Rev. 17 Sept. 3/2; 1880 Cimarron News 9 Sept. 3/2.

Arrowhead*.

++ 1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 27 Aug. 1/1. We purchased many curios, consisting of stone axes, arrow heads, [etc.].

+ Arroyo. [Sp.] 1806, 1843-1903.

++ The distinction made in the DAE between 'a rivulet, stream, or brook' and 'the dry bed of a stream' is a doubtful one. An arroyo sometimes has large quantities of water in it, but it is usually dry, or has only a trickle of a stream in a very wide bed.

1847 S. Fe Repub. 4 Dec. 2/2; 1849 SIMPSON 60. A few arroyos (dry beds of streams) intersecting it [country north of Algodones, at intervals. 1880 Cimarron News 26 Aug. 3/2. No one has ever been known to shoot 'an arroyo' in this country and recover. 1890 Stock Grower 4 Jan. 5/1. The recent rains were unprecedented ... the canons, arroyas and acequias became roaring streams of water.

Artemisia*. [1753--] 1817-1866.

1849 SIMPSON 72. The artemisia has been seen everywhere. Artesian well. 1842-1903. ++ Also attrib.

1854 Council Jour. 97. An appropriation to establish Artisian Wells in this Territory. 1858 35th Cong. 2d Sess. H. Ex. Doc. 2, 596. The artesian well near the Pecos. 1870 Rep. Rev. 13 Aug. 1/2. An Artesian well to obtain water for mining purposes. 1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 16 July 1/1. An artesian well outfit. 1890 Stock Grower 15 Mar. 7/2.

Asparagus*. 1709--.

1890 Stock Grower 15 Feb. 7/1. J. K. Livingston picked several messes of asparagus the first of the week, grown in the open air in the Mesilla valley.

Ass*. A burro. 1639--.

1808 PIKE 220; 1840 Picayune 26 Nov. 2/4.

Assayer*. 1792--.

1871 Rep. Rev. 3 June 1/4.

++ A. T. Arizona Territory.

1871 Rep. Rev. 2 Sept. 1/5. Rancho del Bosque near Tuscon A. T.

+ Atajo. [Sp. hatajo.] A train of mules or pack animals. 1844 (GREGG)-1859.

1844 GREGG I. 181; 1856 DAVIS 208.

+ Atole. [Nahuatl.] A thin mush made of Indian meal; Indian meal. 1844 (GREGG)--.

1844 GREGG I. 153; 1849 SIMPSON 86. The Mexicans ... kindly shared their atole (a sort of thin mush) with us. 1865 Wkly. N. Mex. 24 Mar. 1/4. We intended cooking our last atole.

Attorney*. 1640--.

1849 N. Mex. 28 Nov. 3/1; 1864 Wkly N. Mex. 27 May 2/4.

Auctioneer. [1708--] 1737--.

1875 Cimarron News 7 Aug. 3/5. Sam. Traner Auctioneer. (In both English and Spanish languages.)

+ Azotea. [Sp.] The flat terrace-like roof of a house. 1844 (GREGG)-1899.

1844 GREGG I. 205.

Aztec. An Indian of the Nahuatlán tribe of Mexico [1787--], ++ once thought to be of the same people as the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

++ 1854 Harper's Apr. 592/2. The ancient Aztec and Catholic church ruins. 1871 Rep. Rev. 18 Mar. 1/3. Old Aztec inhabitants of this country. 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 30 Apr. 3/6. Years ago the Aztecs had great irrigating canals all over the 'flat' southwest of Santa Fe. 1885 J. W. POWELL, in S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 1 Oct. 4/1. The Aztec Peoples were no akin to the Pueblos of the present day.

++ Baby beef. [1909]

1890 Stock Grower 26 Apr. 5/3. Baby Beef. One of the marked changes in the method of cattle feeding is the increased number of yearling steers that are in the feed lots.

+ Baby show. 1867.

++ 1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 10 June 2/3. A recent baby show in Cincinnati.

+ Back loading. A return cargo. 1806, 1842.

++ 1847 S. Fe Repub. 1 Oct. 2/2. Why may not woolen goods form a good back-loading to wagons returning to the states?

Bacon*. 1644--.

1883 N. M. Rep. Adj. Gen. 112. Obtained bacon and flour and camped.

Badger*. ++ The North American badger, Taxidea taxus. 1654--.

1881 CHASE 86. The prairies [near Cimarron] still abound with antelope, swift, badger, porcupine, and coyote.

++ Bad Indian. An Indian who stirs up trouble for the whites.

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 21 May 1/5. Geronimo [of the Apaches] is the 'bad Indian' who caused so much trouble in Mexico a year ago.

Bad man. + W. An outlaw. 1884--.

1890 Stock Grower 29 Mar. 7/1.

+ Baile. [Sp.]

1. A dance.. ++ Usually more pretentious than a fandango. 1844 (GREGG)--.

1844 GREGG I. 243; 1856 DAVIS 315. Those gatherings where the better classes 'most do congregate' are called baile, or ball, which differs in no other particular from the fandango. 1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 14 Oct. 2/3. As commander-in-chief, he [the President] has not instructed his subordinates to make war upon the citizen's bailes or fandangos. 1872 Rep. Rev. 6 Jan. 2/2; 1885 Wkly N. Mex. Rev. 8 Jan. 2/1.

2. A dance hall. 1907.

++ 1880 Cimarron News 15 Apr. 1/7. Charles Fernandez, a buckboard driver on the Santa Fe and Alamosa line, was killed in a baile near Chama.

++ Baile room. A dance hall.

1856 DAVIS 264. The etiquette of the baile-room in New Mexico is quite accomodating, and there is no barrier

against a person selecting whom he may desire for a partner. 1867 Wkly. N. Mex. 1 June 2/4. The only baile room in Dolores.

++ Bajada. [Sp. bajar 'to go down.']. A down grade.

1866 Wkly N. Mex. 17 Nov. 2/3. The road from here to Algodones by way of the Bajada is being worked. 1871 Rep. Rev. 20 May 1/4; 1872 ibid. 27 Jan. 2/2.

+ Baldy. A bare mountain top, ++ usually covered with snow. Old Baldy, a mountain near Santa Fe. 1875, 1884, both in New Mexico.

++ 1863 Rio Press 28 Apr. 2/2. Within the perlieus of the Rio Chiquito and 'Old Baldy.' 1880 Cimarron News 26 Feb. 2/2. Away to the north Old Baldy raises his venerable head, capped with snow, to the height of 13,000 feet. 1881 CHASE 59. Baldy is 12,000 feet above the sea, 5,000 feet above its eastern base.

Baled hay. 1872--.

1880 Cimarron News 15 Apr. 4/2.

Ball. A social dancing party. [1632--] 1711--.

1856 [see BAILE]. 1871 Rep. Rev. 8 July 2/1.

Ball room. [1752--] c1800--.

1847 S. Fe Repub. 10 Sept. 3/1. Abel and Pino ... are just completing a splendid Ball Room.

Band*. A musician's band. [1660--] 1766--.

1847 S. Fe Repub. 11 Dec. 2/4. The presence of the Illinois Band, greatly added to the evening's entertainment.

Banditti*. [1755--]

1848 S. Fe Repub. 11 Mar. 2/4. The Banditti, known as the Cortes party, who have been committing depredations on this frontier, seem to have been dispersed.

--- Bandolin. [Sp.] A musical stringed instrument shaped like a guitar.

1844 GREGG I. 243. The musical instruments used at the bailes and fandangos are usually the fiddle and bandolin, or guitarra.

+ Band-tailed pigeon. The wild pigeon of the Rocky Mountains, Columba fasciata. 1823--.

1880 Cimarron News 23 Dec. 1/5.

Bank*.

*1. An establishment for the deposit and loaning of money. (Cf. FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.) 1688--.

1850 N. M. (proposed) Constitution ix. 10; 1870 Rep. Rev. 15 Oct. 2/1; 1881 CHASE 133. The old town [of Socorro] has two banks, and is unable to meet the demands of increasing business. 1890 Stock Grower 4 Jan. 5/4. Oldest Bank in New Mexico. First National Bank of Santa Fe.

++ 2. The bank at a gambling table.

1854 Harper's Apr. 587/2; 1863 Rio Press 5 May 1/2.
Caballero, you have broken our bank, and we cannot afford to lose any more to-night.

Banker*. [1671--] 1714--.

1875 Cimarron News 7 Aug. 3/4. Porter and Middaugh Bankers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise. 1890 Stock Grower 9 Aug. 3/1.

Baptist*. Used attrib. with board, church, etc. 1679--.

1856 DAVIS 238. Baptist missionary. Ibid. 166. Three years ago the American Baptist Board of Home Missions caused to be erected in Santa Fé a small but neat place of worship. 1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 7 Oct. 2/3. Baptist church.

Bar*. ++ Frequent in the names of brands. Used attrib.

++ 1890 Stock Grower 29 Mar. 6/4. Circle Bar ranch.
Ibid. 15 Mar. 6/3. The G-bar-outfit.

+ Barbed wire. (Cf. BARB WIRE.) 1881--

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 12 Feb. 4/3. They are connecting D. & D.'s outlying ranches with the home place, using the top barbed wire of the fence for the telephone line.

+ Barber shop. 1832--.

1870 Rep. Rev. 9 Apr. 9/2; 1880 Cimarron News 28 Oct. 3/2.

+ Barb wire. 1882--. Attrib. uses.

++ 1880 Cimarron News 26 Feb. 1/7. The use of barb-wire fence, which was almost unknown five years ago, has assumed great proportions, especially in the west; 1890 Stock Grower 18 Jan. 4/3. To Cure Barb Wire Injuries [caption].

Barley*. 1619--.

1808 PIKE III. 8. They [New Mexicans] cultivate corn, wheat, rye, barley, rice, tobacco, vines, and all the common culinary plants cultivated in the same latitude in the United States.

++ Barley coffee.

1865 Wkly. N. Mex. 24 Mar. 1/4. After drinking a little barley coffee, we left Carizo Creek.

Barn owl. [1674--] + The American species, Tyto alba pratincola. 1812--.

1880 Cimarron News 23 Dec. 1/4. The species found here are the barn, great horned, ... owls.

Barony*. ++ An extensive area used for a cattle range.

++ 1890 Stock Grower 1 Feb. 7/2. Texas is at a stage of progress now when there is more money in a small, well cultivated farm, with a few good cattle on it, than in the immense baronies held by cattlemen in the past.

++ Bar silver. Pure silver shaped into a bar.

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 19 Feb. 4/5. Bar silver dropped to \$1.06 1/2 in New York.

Base*. + To change one's base, to decamp. 1869--.

++ 1863 Rio Press 28 July 4/3. Judge Baird's defeat ... caused him to change his 'base' to California.

Baseball. [1803] + 1850--. Attrib. with club, league.

1865 Wkly. N. Mex. 30 June 1/4; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 2 Apr. 4/5. Taos is to have a base ball club; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 9 Apr. 3/3. The organization of the Territorial Base Ball League seems to be a forgone conclusion.

+ Baseballist. 1868--.

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 21 May 3/6. A base ballist, who pitched for the Emmets of Chicago last season has been employed to play with the Albuquerque Browns.

+ Base-burner. (See next.) 1874--.

++ Base-burning stove.

1879 Cimarron News 20 Nov. 4/3. Talk about your patent base-burning stoves, my ma's old slipper is hot enough base-burner for me.

-++ Bastamente. [Corruption of Sp. bastantemente.] Sufficiently.

1863 Rio Press 28 Apr. 1/2. Prepare bastamente for Don Salvador and his escort.

-++ Baston de justicia. [Sp.] (See quotation.)

1844 GREGG I. 233. The alcalde sends his baston de justicia, his staff of justice, an ordinary walking-cane, distinguished only by a peculiar black silk tassel. This never fails to enforce compliance.

+ Batea. [Sp.] A washing vessel for ore. 1844 (GREGG)--.

1844 GREGG I. 169. A round wooden bowl called batea, about eighteen inches in diameter, is the washing vessel.

Bay window*. + A large abdomen. 1889--.

++ 1879 Cimarron News 27 Nov. 3/1. He appears more good natured than ever since his bay window began to form; 1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 3 Sept. 4/2.

Bean*. The seed or plant of various species of the genus Phaseolus, ++ esp. a variety of the kidney bean. 1616--.

1849 MARCY 197; 1856 DAVIS 203; 1865 Wkly. N. Mex. 3 Nov. 1/4. Beans ... are to the Mexicans what the potatoe is to the Irish; 1884 Gringo 15 Feb. 1/1; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 18 June 4/6. The bean is a Mexican variety, large and yellow, not found in the eastern states.

Bear*. One of various species of the genus Ursus, ++ esp. the black bear, U. Americanus. (Cf. CINNAMON BEAR.)

1848 S. Fe Repub. 15 Jan. 4/2; 1863 Rio Press 29 Sept. 3/1; 1873 ARMY 30; 1880 Cimarron News 30 Sept. 3/2. Hunters say there are an unusual number of bears in the foothills this year. 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 12 Mar. 3/7; 1890 Stock Grower 29 Mar. 6/2. The legislature of 1889 refused to authorize a sum exceeding five dollars for wolves, mountain lions and bears.

+ Bear grass plant. S.W. Any yuccalike plant of the genus Dasyliiron. 1750--.

1873 ARMY 110. Bear-grass Plant.--This plant is common all over the table lands.

Beaver*. + The American species, Castor Canadensis. 1608--erroneously defined as C. Fiber.

1848 S. Fe Repub. 15 Jan. 4/2; 1881 CHASE 86. Beaver are quite plenty along the streams.

Bedbug. [1813--] 1808--.

1863 Rio Press 21 Apr. 4/1. The city of the Saints is overrun by the foe ... the--Bedbug!

+ Bedgrounds. A place where cattle are bedded down for the night. 1880, 1903.

1890 Stock Grower 12 Apr. 4/4. The local owners [in Colorado opposed] ... the use of their ranges for common trails and bed grounds for these through herds.

++ Bed mining.

1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 10 Sept. 2/7. Is not 'bed mining' subject to 'faults and throws,' rendering it often unprofitable and always speculative.

+ Bedrock. 1850--.

1863 Rio Press 29 Sept. 6/1. On nearly every claim worked to the bed rock they found gold in paying quantities. 1867 Wkly N. Mex. 23 Feb. 1/3.

Bee*. 1644--.

1844 GREGG II. 233. The bee, among Western pioneers, is the proverbial precursor of the Anglo-American population.

Beef*

1. An animal of the ox kind; the flesh of this animal.

++ a. A buffalo.

1880 PIKE 177. Thus from being in a starving condition we had 8 beeves in our camp; 1844 GREGG I. 96. A line is stretched from corner to corner on each side of a wagon body, and strung with slices of beef.

b. A cow or steer being fed for slaughter. 1704--.

1872 Rep. Rev. 3 Feb. 2/2; 1890 Stock Grower 29 Mar. 7/1.

2. Attrib. with baron, breeder, contractor.

1867 Wkly. N. Mex. 8 June 2/1. Mr. Dillon, a beef contractor, lately lost about one thousand head of cattle near the Texas line. 1890 Stock Grower 8 Feb. 3/1. The beef breeders of the eastern and middle states are now blaming the western ranchmen for the low prices of beef. 1890 Stock Grower 1 Mar. 4/3. The action of the beef barons.

+ Beef cattle. 1776--.

1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 17 June 2/4; 1867 ibid. 1 June 2/3; 1880 Cimmaron News 30 Sept. 3/2. Col. J. W. Dwyer ... is already beginning to cut out his beef cattle.

++ Beefery. A packing plant for beef.

1890 Stock Grower 12 Apr. 3/1. How does it come that no one else started a Pacific beefery?

Beet*. 1709--.

1870 Rep. Rev. 10 Dec. 2/3. 2,500 Beets for sale by Joseph Honseley at Albuquerque.

+ Bell mare. A mare with a bell serving as a leader of a pack train. 1853--.

++ 1844 GREGG I. 183. The mules at night ... are all turned loose without tether or halter, with the mulera or bell-mare, to prevent them from straying abroad; 1876 WHILLDIN 15.

Belt. A blow under the belt, an unfair blow. [no quotations]

++ 1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 16 Dec. 1/3. To mention that ... might be considered 'a blow under the belt.'

Bench*. + A stretch of level country below a mountain range. 1811--.

1849 MARCY 208. We ... descended an easy slope of about fifty feet to a bench below.

Benedict*. A newly married man. In allusion to Benedict of Much Ado about Nothing. [1821, 1843]

1880 Cimarron News 19 Feb. 3/2. Tom Ritchie, of E'town, has lately joined the ranks of the Benedicts.

++ Berrendo. [Sp.] The antelope.

1844 GREGG I. 195. The berrendo or antelope.

++ Beso. [Sp.] A kiss.

1880 Cimarron News 2 Sept. 4/3. A 'beso', Mary, ... means something very tingelish.

+ Big ditch. 1835--. ++ = ACEQUIA MADRE.

1880 Cimarron News 6 Aug. 3/1. Mr. Patrick Lynch ... reports the water in the big ditch about 250 inches.

+ Big four. 1886--. A Chicago beef trust consisting of Swift and Company, Armour and Company, Nelson Morris and Company, G. H. Hammond Company. 1890--.

1890 Stock Grower 4 Jan. 4/1. G. H. Hammond & Co., of the 'big four' beef combine, have just succeeded ... in buying in the only great competitor of the combine. Ibid. 25 Jan. 3/1.

+ Bighorn. The Rocky Mountain sheep. 1805--.

1844 GREGG II. 227.

+ Big jaw.

1. A bone disease among cattle causing a swelling of the jaw. 1867--.

1890 Stock Grower 18 Jan. 4/2.

++ 2. An animal affected with this disease.

1890 Stock Grower 10 May 3/1. We still advise ranchmen to shoot down what few big jaws may be found on the range.

+ Big money. Large profits. 1882--.

++ 1880 Cimarron News 15 July 3/2. 'Big money' to be made in cattle and sheep.

- + Billiard saloon. 1867-- , billiard table, [1677--] 1748.
- ++ 1847 S. Fe Repub. 10 Sept. 3/1. Missouri House and Billiard Saloon. 1885 Wkly N. Mex. Rev. 4 June 2/6. Four billiard tables ... for the San Felipe Hotel in Albuquerque.
- ++ Billy the Kid. William H. Bonney, a notorious outlaw and murderer during the Lincoln County War.
1880 Cimarron News 23 Dec. 2/4. Gov. Wallace has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of the notorious Billy 'the Kid.' This seems like too small an amount to tempt anyone to organize a campaign against such a man and his lawless followers.
- ++ Bi-metals. Spec. The two monetary metals, gold and silver.
1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 5 Feb. 1/4.
- Bishop*. Catholic church. The ecclesiastical dignitary of a diocese, ++ with special reference to Bishop John Lamy of Santa Fe. 1769--.
- Ordered to New Mexico in 1849, John Lamy (1814-1888) established the first school for teaching English in Santa Fe in 1852; he was made bishop in 1853, archbishop in 1875. (Cf. Willa Cather Death Comes for the Archbishop [1927].)
- 1808 PIKE III. 24. In the diocese of Durango, the Bishop's salary being estimated at 100,000 dollars per annum. 1863 Rio Press 9 June 4/1; 1865 Wkly. N. Mex. 10 Feb. 1/3. There are no schools, no means of education except what is put forth by Bishop Lamy by his private exertions. 1870 Rep. Rev. 29 Oct. 2/1; 1880 Cimarron News 30 Sept. 3/3. The Bishop's private gardens are very beautiful.
- Bit*. + Twelve and a half cents. 1683--.
- 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 22 Jan. 4/2. Wild lands should be sold ... say ten cents to a 'bit' per acre.
- ++ Bitter cottonwood. (See quotation.)
1884 GREGG I. 159-60. Another [cottonwood] ... found on the mountain streams of New Mexico ... has been called willow-leaf or bitter cottonwood, and has been reckoned by some a species of cinchona.
- Black, n*. A Negro. 1671-- . (See SLAVE CODE.)
- + Black bear. 1805--.
- 1808 PIKE III. 7; 1844 GREGG I. 192.
- Black leg. A disease affecting the legs of cattle. [a1722--] 1858--.
- 1880 Cimarron News 22 Jan. 2/1. Nor are the diseases so prevalent among cattle as Texas fever, black leg or pleuropneumonia ever found here. 1890 Stock Grower 8 Feb. 4/3.
- + Black locust. 1787--.
- 1890 Stock Grower 15 Feb. 6/2. The best trees to plant for fence posts are the hardy catalpa and black locust.
- Blacksmith*. Also attrib. 1634--.
- 1848 S. Fe Repub. 15 Jan. 2/4.

Blacksmith shop.

1847 S. Fe Repub. 20 Nov. 1/4; 1880 Cimarron News 24 June 3/2.

+ Blacksnake whip. 1901--.

++ 1880 Cimarron News 23 Dec. 3/1.

+ Black-tailed deer. 1806--.

1849 MARGY 201; 1873 ARMY 30; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 18 June 4/6. [Near Santa Fe] wild turkeys are common; also the black-tailed and red deer.

Blanket*. 1640--. ++ The Navajo blanket.

++ 1848 ROBINSON 48; 1849 SIMPSON 105. It seems anomalous to me that a nation [i.e. the Navajos] living in such miserably-constructed mud lodges should ... be capable of making, probably, the best blankets in the world. 1871 Rep. Rev. 25 Mar. 2/1; 1875 Cimarron News 7 Aug. 3/2.

+ Blanket coat. 1805--.

1808 PIKE 217. When we presented ourselves at Santa Fe, I was dressed in a pair of blue trowsers, mockinsons, blanket coat and a cap made of scarlet cloth, lined with foxskins.

++ Blind lode. Mining. A lode that is not visible on the surface.

1880 Cimarron News 1 July 2/2. A blind lode cut within the first 20 feet assayed 98-1/2 oz. of silver.

+ Blizzard. 1829--. A violent storm of fine driving snow. 1870--.

1890 Stock Grower 8 Mar. 4/2.

+ Bloat. 1861--. ++ A distended condition of a cow's abdomen caused by accumulated gas.

++ 1881 Cimarron News 3 Mar. 2/2. There is danger of bloat if cattle are turned on it [alfalfa] after they have fasted for several hours. 1890 Stock Grower 18 Jan. 4/4; ibid. 28 June 6/4. A Simple Cure for Bloat [caption].

Block*. ++ On the block (of cattle), slaughtered and dressed. Opposed to on the HOOFF (q.v.).

++ 1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 17 June 2/4. Proposals ... will be received ... for furnishing United States troops ... with Fresh Beef on the Hoof and on the Block.

Blooded, a. + Of cattle: of good or pure breed. 1778 (of horses)--.

1880 Cimarron News 22 July 2/4; 1890 Stock Grower 4 Jan. 5/1. Mr. Rolfe says he will ship several hundred of blooded stock, from the east as soon as he returns.

Blow, v*. + tr. To blow in, to spend (money) lavishly. 1887.

++ 1885 Wkly N. Mex. Rev. 15 Jan. 4/2. From Montezuma lodge he borrowed \$15, and blew it in at poker.

+ Blowhard. A braggart. 1884.

++ 1867 Wkly. N. Mex. 13 Apr. 2/1. The blow-hard at the

handle of the Gazette's bellows, ... puts forth the following.

++ Blown. = BLOAT.

1890 Stock Grower 22 Feb. 6/2. This peculiar affection is known by a variety of terms hoven, hoose, blown, etc.

+ Blue quail. S.W. The scaled quail, Callipepla squamata. 1846--.

1880 Cimarron News 30 Dec. 1/5.

++ Blue-tailed fly.

1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 16 Dec. 2/2. Herds undisturbed, (save by the blue-tailed fly,) graze on a thousand hills.

+ Bluff. A steep bank. 1687--.

1848 ROBINSON 43; 1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 17 Sept. 2/4.

Boarding house. [1823--] 1787--.

1847 S. Fe Repub. 24 Sept. 1/2; 1880 Cimarron News 28 Oct. 3/2.

Board of trade.

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 5 Feb. 2/3. The Board of Trade of the city of Albuquerque ... [says] 'it will resist the payment of penitentiary and capital taxes, because they are illegal.'

++ Bob Major. Meaning uncertain.

1866 Wkly. N. Mex. 4 Aug. 2/2. He ... would not hesitate to play a triple Bob Major on the cranium of Maximilian.

+ Bobtail flush. Poker. 1887--.

++ 1884 Gringo 15 Feb. 2/2. In the show down Estevan held only a Bobtail flush.

Bogging. [bog. v. 1641--] ++ Of cattle: the action of sinking down in a bog.

++ 1890 Stock Grower 26 Apr. 6/1. Cattle wintered badly, and the losses are heavy from bogging.

+ Bonanza. [Sp. 'good fortune.']. 1. In bonanza, producing rich ore. 1844--. 2. A rich mine. 1875--. Also fig. 1875--.

(1) 1844 GREGG I. 170. (2) 1879 Cimarron News 27 Nov. 3/1. 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 16 Apr. 4/1.

+ Bonanza king. A man made rich in mining operations. 1876--.

1880 Cimarron News 15 Apr. 3/3; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 7 May 3/4.

+ Boom. 1874--. A sudden increase in business activity. 1879--.

1884 Gringo 15 Feb. 4/1. Bernalillo county is having a R.R. bond boom and meetings are holding in Albuquerque. 1890 Stock Grower 8 Mar. 4/3.

+ Boomer. One who participated in the Oklahoma rush for land. 1885--.

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 19 Mar. 1/5; 1890 Stock Grower 8 Mar. 6/4.

- + Booster. 1896--. One who promotes a cause, person, etc. 1908--.
- ++ 1890 Stock Grower 1 Feb. 3/2. The Rio Grande Inflation and Preliminary Dividend company, of which Col. Partial Smyth is chief booster, seems to be worried.
- Boot*. 1640--.
- 1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 17 June 1/3; 1890 Stock Grower 29 Mar. 5/3. All wore boots and broad-brims. Ibid. 5 July 5/3. Men who died with their boots on.
- + Border life. 1827--.
- 1881 CHASE 54. Mr. Dawson related numerous hair breadth escapes from wild beasts during his 14 years border life in New Mexico.
- + Bosque. [Sp.] A wood; a grove of trees. ++ 1863, 1888.
- ++ 1856 DAVIS 389; 1863 Rio Press 3 Mar. 2/3. Jose Maria Chaves ... has a commodious and comfortable house, corrol, bosque, and farming land. 1871 Rep. Rev. 17 Oct. 1/3; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 26 Mar. 4/3. The live mosquito must be horrible in all those bosques along the river.
- ++ b. Short for BOSQUE REDONDO.
- 1867 Wkly. N. Mex. 19 Jan. 2/2.
- ++ Bosque Navajo. = next.
- 1866 Wkly. N. Mex. 8 June 2/2. They told the sufferers not to lay it to the Bosque Navajos as they were not from the Reservation.
- ++ Bosque Redondo. A wooded area on the Pecos river, used during the Civil War as a reservation for the Apaches and Navajoes.
- 1849 MARCY 196; 1863 Rio Press 1 Dec. 1/2. I have this week sent 51 Navajo Indians, men, women, and children, to Fort Sumner, at the Bosque Redondo. 1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 26 Aug. 2/2. Six or eight thousand Indians are now located at the Bosque Redondo. 1864 Rio Press 22 Mar. 1/2.
- + Boss. 1806--. ++ Spec. A ranch foreman.
- 1881 CHASE 49. Mr. Chase ... has general supervision, with a boss on each ranch.
- ++ Bota. [Sp.] (See quot. 1856.)
- 1834 A. PIKE 138; 1844 GREGG I. 212; 1856 DAVIS 191. A pair of embossed leather leggins, called botas, are fastened around the leg below the knee to protect the pantaloons.
- + Bouncer. 1888--. ++ fig. Anything that causes trouble.
- ++ 1871 Rep. Rev. 30 Sept. 2/2. He also puts in another 'bouncer' in saying it [the Indian massacre] was all for the reason of 'a few heads of live stock!'
- Boundary question. ++ Spec. The question that arose from the claim of Texas (between 1846 and 1850) to territory in New Mexico east of the Rio Grande. Now hist.
- 1850 FILLMORE 6. Every consideration of the public interest manifests the necessity of a provision by Congress

for the settlement of this boundary question before the present session be brought to a close.

Bounty*. + A premium given as a reward for killing unwanted animals. 1790--.

1890 Stock Grower 11 Jan. 6/2. The law passed by the last legislature granting a bounty for the scalps of pestiferous animals.

Bourbon. + Bourbon whiskey. 1850--.

1865 Wkly. N. Mex. 17 Mar. 1/4.

Bow and arrow. 1605--.

1844 GREGG I. 221; 1848 S. Fe Repub. 15 Jan. 4/2. [Kit] Carson remarked yesterday that he never knew how fine a weapon the bow and arrow was until he had them fired at him in the night.

+ Bowie knife. 1836--.

1854 Harper's Apr. 588/1; 1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 10 June 2/2; 1865 ibid. 14 July 3/1; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 19 Mar. 4/6.

Bow-wow*. ++ To go to the bow-wows, to go to pieces. slang.

++ 1890 Stock Grower 3 May 3/3. The sheep business had gone to the 'demonition bow-wows' to stay.

+ Box cañon. 1873--.

1881 CHASE 64.

+ Box elder. 1787--.

1873 ARNY 28. Box elder also grows to a diameter of 10 inches in the bottoms [of the Red River country].

-++ Bozal. [Sp.] A temporary halter for a horse.

'1844 GREGG I. 184. His subduer ... seldom fails to throw a bozal (or half-hitch, as boatmen would say) around the nose.

+ Brakeman. A man employed to set brakes, etc., on a railroad train. 1843--.

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 12 Feb. 3/7; 1890 Stock Grower 10 May 4/2.

Branch*. + A side railroad. 1827--.

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 22 Jan. 3/4. Santa Fe is on a branch which has to be operated solely for the accommodation of that city.

Brand*. A mark of ownership burned into or otherwise put on an animal. 1677--.

1844 GREGG I. 186; 1863 Rio Press 18 Aug. 3/2; 1871 Rep. Rev. 11 Mar. 1/3; 1890 Stock Grower 15 Mar. 6/2. They at once offered \$400 reward for the apprehension and conviction of any party or parties handling stock carrying their brands.

++ b. A copy of this mark printed in a newspaper.

1884 Gringo 1 Feb. 2/2. There are only three brands in our advertising columns!

+ Brand book. A book in which a record of various brands is kept. 1665, 1674, 1889, 1913.

1876 WHILLDIN 12. The brand book of Texas cattle is the most curious specimen of picture writing extant.

Branding iron*. 1636--.

1844 GREGG I. 186; 1890 Stock Grower 23 Aug. 5/1.

+ Branding chute. A narrow passage into which an animal is driven to be branded. 1893--.

++ 1890 Stock Grower 5 Apr. 6/1. Frank Huntington and Jim Leonard left for their ranch on Friday morning with lumber and other necessary material for building a branding chute.

Brass band. [1861--] 1837--.

1847 S. Fe Repub. 16 Oct. 3/1. Fandangos The Sergeants of the Illinois Regiment gave one, and the night following the Brass Band of the same, another.

Break*, v. To train (a horse) to the saddle.

1890 Stock Grower 26 July 6/2. We've been breaking bronchos for the past month.

Breast*, v. Mining. tr. To throw (dirt) up as a protection against water's draining into a drift. 1882--.

++ 1871 Rep. Rev. 27 May 2/1. McBride has a good start on his drifts ... and after draining the ground will 'breast' the dirt between the two drifts.

Breast pin. [1825--] + A broach. 1873--.

++ 1847 S. Fe Repub. 27 Nov. 1/2.

++ Breeding range. A range where cattle breed.

1890 Stock Grower 1 Feb. 11/2. Breeding range, on the Pecos River, New Mexico.

Broadbrim. [1797--] A broad-brimmed hat. 1834--.

1890 Stock Grower 29 Mar. 5/3.

Broad gauge. [1846, 1864--] Railroads. ++ The standard gauge, as opposed to the narrow gauge.

The DAE, with evidence from 1847 to 1894, defines this as 'greater than the usual standard.' This applies properly to some of the quotations given, but does not apply to others wherein the context shows that broad gauge is merely a differentiating term from narrow gauge not standard gauge, a usage which most, if not all, railroad men of the West now employ.

1871 Rep. Rev. 16 Sept. 1/4. The total cost of building and equipping the [D. & R.G.] road is about one half that of a broad gauge. 1871 ibid. 22 July 1/2. A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following statement of the comparative merits of the narrow and the broad gauge for railways: 'The subject of railways with gauges narrower than the present standard has already, in this country, become of great importance.'

Broadhorn. + A Texas longhorn. 1900--.

++ 1890 Stock Grower 11 Jan. 4/2.

Broke*, a. ++ 1. Of land; plowed. + 2. Of animals: broken to ride or drive. 1833--.

(1) 1890 Stock Grower 26 Apr. 5/1. I ... find on my return 200 acres of prairie broke. (2) Ibid. 15 Feb. 8/3. Well-broke cow ponies.

+ Bronco, broncho. [Sp. 'unbroken, untrained.'] An unbroken or imperfectly broken horse; a half-wild horse. 1850--.

1873 ARMY 61. Wild native ponies of the country, 'broncos' and 'mustangs.' 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 14 May 2/5; 1890 Stock Grower 15 Mar. 4/3. Buffalo Bill [in Rome with show] now defies any Roman to ride his bucking bronchos.

b. Comb. with buster, riding.

1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 27 Aug. 4/2. Class II.--Bronco riding; competitors to rope; saddle and ride untamed horses. 1890 Stock Grower 26 July 6/2. Broncho buster.

++ Bronco baile. A dance enlivened by bronco busting.

1866 Wkly. N. Mex. 21 July 1/4. Then the Territory did not keep fast horses and other things, and go to bronco bailes and play whiskey poker.

Brown sugar. [1704--] 1725--.

1847 S. Fe Repub. 1 Oct. 2/4.

Brush*. Small trees or shrubs. [--1820] 1622-1900.

c1856 Kit Carson's Life 46. We secured ourselves and animals in the brush, then commenced the fight.

Buck*, n.¹ + A male Indian. 1850--.

1880 Cimarron News 24 June 2/6; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 12 Mar. 3/5.

+ Buck, n.² To pass the buck, in poker: to pass an object, as a knife, to the next player when a new jackpot is to be formed. 1872--.

++ 1865 Wkly. N. Mex. 14 July 1/3. They draw at the commissary, and at poker after they have passed the 'buck.'

+ Buck, n.³ A dollar. slang. 1896--.

++ 1865 [see BUCK n.²].

+ Buck, v. 1. intr. To gamble at monte. 1863, 1871. 2. tr. To lose (money) by gambling. 1851.

(1) 1863 Rio Press 12 May 1. (2) 1880 Cimarron News 30 Sept. 4/3.

+ Buck ague. 1844--.

1844 GREGG II. 24.

+ Buckboard. Also attrib. 1869--.

1872 Rep. Rev. 27 Jan. 2/2; 1880 Cimarron News 15 Apr. 1/7; 1890 Stock Grower 19 Apr. 4/1.

++ Buck scraper. A fresno.

1890 Stock Grower 31 May 6/1. Level off with buck scraper all knolls and fill up the small depressions.

Buckskin*. 1646--. Also attrib.

1848 S. Fe Repub. 29 Jan. 1/3; 1864 Rio Press 23 Feb. 1/1. Buckskin dress.

Buddle*. A shallow vat for washing ore. [in Cornwall]

1883 [see JIG].

++ Buenas noches. A salutation: good evening.

1840 Picayune 26 Nov. 2/4; 1856 DAVIS 281. Upon our entrance they [the N. Mex. girls] maintained their dignity and silence, nor presumed to salute us even with a buenas noches.

++ Buenas tardes. (See quotation.)

1844 GREGG I. 257. A buenas tardes (good evening) to those present closes the ceremony.

++ Bueno, a. [Sp.] Good, excellent.

1847 S. Fe Repub. 20 Nov. 2/2. Fandango esta noche at the Missouri House and all who want something bueno had better go.

++ Bueno hombre. [Sp.] Good man.

1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 6 Aug. 3/7. [A tribute to the late Gen. Grant] 'Bueno hombre; mucho inteligencia!' Good man; much intelligence.

++ Buenos dias. [Sp.] A salutation: good day.

1863 Rio Press 21 Apr. 1/2. You have not fulfilled it [the duty of civility] at all in any manner beyond a 'buenos dias,' and that, you owe even to a stranger.

Buffalo*.

+ 1. The North American bison. 1635--.

1808 PIKE III. 7. North Mexico produces deer, elk, buffalo [etc.]. 1847 S. Fe Repub. 16 Oct. 2/4; 1871 Rep. Rev. 9 Dec. 2/3; 1890 Stock Grower 22 Feb. 4/1. It is a well known fact that the buffalo is fast disappearing, ... thirty-two head are located near the Ratons.

2. Attrib. with chip 1840; horse 1832--; hunt 1808 (PIKE)--; robe 1804--.

1808 PIKE III. 34. Buffalo hunt. Ibid. 7. New Mexico ... sends out about 30,000 sheep annually, ... buffalo robes [etc.]. 1844 GREGG II. 26. Buffalo chips. Ibid. 226. Buffalo-horse. 1848 Santa Fe Repub. 9 June 2/2. A large party of Indians ... on a buffalo hunt.

+ Buffalo boat. 1844 (GREGG).

1844 GREGG I. 65. 'A buffalo-boat' ... is [made] ... by stretching the hides of these animals over a frame of poles.

++ Buffalo eater. (See quotation.)

1849 MARCY 187. It is thus that they kill the buffalo [with the bow and arrow], upon which these Indians (who are called the upper Comanches, or 'buffalo eaters') mainly depend for a subsistence.

+ Buffalo grass. 1784--.

1844 GREGG II. 192. The celebrated 'buffalo grass' is of two kinds, both of which are species of the grama of New Mexico, and equally nutritious at all seasons. 1849 MARCY 180.

++ Buffalo half-breed cow. An animal half buffalo, half cow.

1890 Stock Grower 22 Mar. 6/2. Twenty-two years ago there was a buffalo half-breed cow slaughtered in New York City.

Buggy. Also attrib. [1773-1866] 1807--.

1871 Rep. Rev. 1 Apr. 2/1. Buggy horse. 1880 Cimarron News 23 Dec. 3/1. Buggy whip.

Building and loan association. 1851-- (building association).

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 9 Apr. 4/6. Geo. Patrick ... will locate at Socorro and organize a building and loan association.

Bull*. 1640--.

1890 Stock Grower 1 Mar. 4/1. Ranchmen are buying more bulls than for several years past.

+ Bull train. A train of freight wagons drawn by bullocks. 1864--.

1880 Cimarron News 24 June 3/2. Last week [at Springer] they received ... a large bull train ... loaded with wool.

+ Bullwhack, v. quasi-tr. With it as object: to engage in driving oxen with a whip. 1896--.

++ 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 30 Apr. 4/6. I bull-whacked it in the territory for a while.

Bunch*. + A herd of cattle, etc. 1864--.

1880 Cimarron News 28 Oct. 2/3; 1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 9 Apr. 3/3. The cattle are all good grade stock, and one of the best bunches of range cattle in New Mexico. 1890 Stock Grower 15 Mar. 4/1.

Bunch*, v.

+ 1. tr. To collect (cattle, etc.) into a compact herd. 1869--.

1881 CHASE 51; 1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 27 Aug. 2/4; 1890 Stock Grower 29 Mar. 7/2.

++ 2. intr. Of cattle, etc.: to gather into a bunch.

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 2 Jan. 3/5. The range cattle ... 'bunched' against the wire and died by the hundreds. 1890 Stock Grower 12 July 7/2.

+ 3. Baseball. To secure (hits) in rapid succession. 1889--.

++ 1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 10 Sept. 4/3. In the seventh the Santa Fe Reds began to bunch their hits.

+ Bunco. 1872--. ++ A swindler.

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 15 Jan. 2/6. The enraged bunco had boldly gathered them [books] up and chucked them into the stove. 1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 1 Oct. 3/6.

Bureau. A piece of furniture with a set of drawers. 1751--.

1866 Wkly. N. Mex. 16 Feb. 3/1.

Burn*, v. 1631--.

++ 1. intr. To burn blue, to get fighting mad.

++ 1848 S. Fe Repub. 24 Aug. 2/3. The idea of yoking New Mexico with the Confederacy makes some of them fairly burn blue.

++ 2. tr. To change or deface a brand by applying a hot branding iron to the hide of (a cow).

1890 Stock Grower 15 Feb. 6/2. For some time the cattlemen of Lincoln county have been troubled by some parties in the eastern portion 'burning' cattle on the range. Ibid. 8 Mar. 6/3.

++ Burnt brand. A changed or defaced brand; a rustler's brand.

1890 Stock Grower 5 July 5/4. The Nolan and Fisher Live Stock association is doing some good work in ferreting out burnt brands.

Burro. [Sp.] A donkey. [1800 in Spain] 1844 (GREGG)--.

1844 GREGG I. 187; 1848 S. Fe Repub. 28 June 2/1. Others of the poorer class, were mounted on mules and burros. 1870 Rep. Rev. 18 June 1/2; 1880 Cimarron News 15 July 2/2. The Mexican ties his burro by throwing his coat or blanket over his ears and head. 1890 Stock Grower 26 July 3/2.

b. Attrib. with load, pack saddle, path.

1864 Wkly. N. Mex. 4 Nov. 1/3. Snow fell to the depth of six inches, ... which has brought wood up to a dollar a (burro) load. 1881 Cimarron News 17 Feb. 2/2. A burro pack saddle. 1885 S. Fe Wkly. N. Mex. 24 Sept. 3/8. The burro path which has been doing service for a road is almost impassable.

++ Burro school. (See quotation.)

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 9 Apr. 4/6. Marsh & Co. have opened a burro school at the Las Vegas hot springs, and will furnish tourists with burro transportation when they want to fool away an idle day in mountain climbing.

+ Burrowing owl. 1825--.

1880 [see OWL].

Butcher*. 1642--.

1885 Wkly. N. Mex. Rev. 5 Feb. 4/5. It is made the duty of the chief of police to see that every butcher complies strictly with the law.

Butter*. 1644--.

1883 Gringo 1 Dec. 2/1. The Mexican style of making butter is childlike and bland. They make it with a spoon for a dasher and a tin pan for a churn.

Buzzard*.

1. The turkey buzzard, Cathartes aura septentrionalis. 1824--.

1880 Cimarron News 23 Dec. 1/5.

